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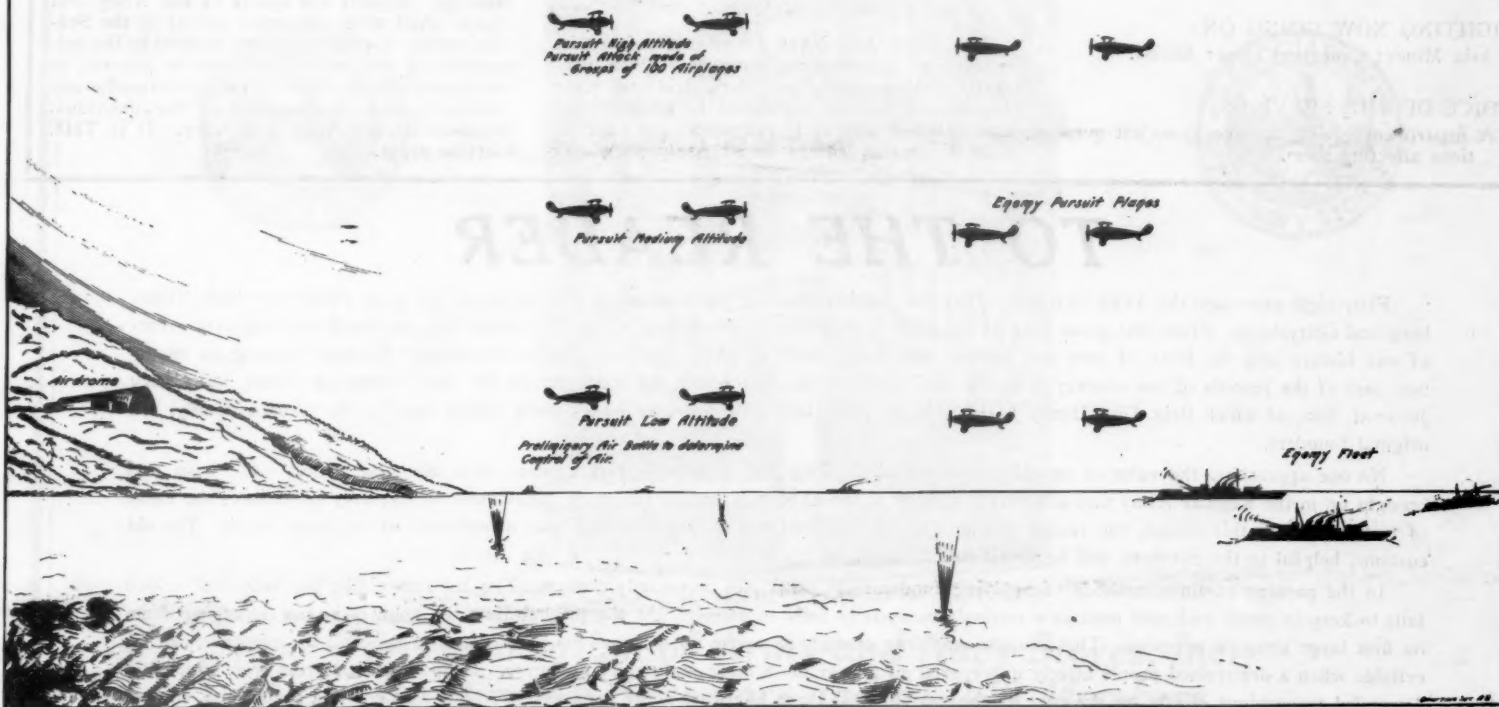
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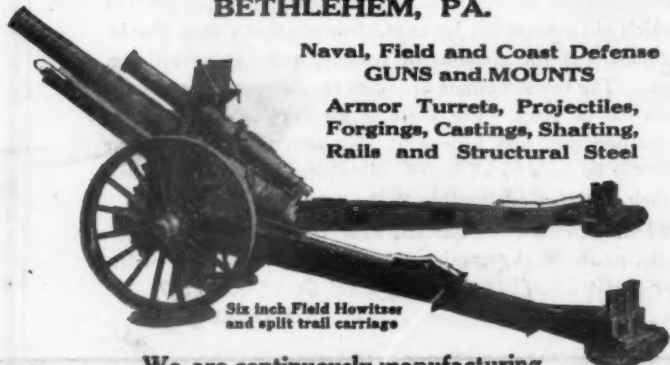
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IN THIS ISSUE

DISARMAMENT:

What it really means.

REDUCING THE ARMY:

Saving pennies and wasting dollars.

AVIATION TO-DAY:

Our first use of the third dimension.

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Asia Minor; Caucasus; Upper Silesia.

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A department giving Service views on questions affecting them.

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FOR THE ARMY:

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The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL furnishes its readers all information concerning them generally and personally in orders, drill and other regulations, Service legislation in prospect and accomplished, and as to promotion and pay. It tells of the happenings at all Army posts and

stations, R.O.T.C. colleges and schools, Citizens' Military Training Camps; at navy yards and stations, and the movements of the ships of the Fleet. It answers questions on all subjects of general interest to the Services in all branches. It describes new inventions for warfare on land and on sea. It describes the current fighting going on among nations. Reviews new military books and works relating to wars and their causes. Tells of the doings of veterans' organizations. Reports the sports of the Army and Navy. And notes the social events in the Service world. Its editorials are devoted to the betterment of the national defense in general, to the improvement of the Services externally and internally, and to the cause of the individual members of the Army and Navy. It is THE Service paper.

TO THE READER

Fifty-eight years ago the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL was born during the excitement and stress of the year which saw both Vicksburg and Gettysburg. From that great year of our history until the present it has faithfully recorded the great and small military events of our history and the lives of men and women who have made it. As a result its place as a national document making an important part of the records of our country is fixed. This issue is the first under the management of THE AMERICAN ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Inc., of which Brig. Gen. Henry J. Reilly is the president. All previous issues were gotten out by the Church family, the original founders.

No one appreciates the value of an old institution with a long and honorable career more than the new editor, who, born and brought up in the Regular Army and afterwards a cadet at the U.S.M.A. and an officer of the Regular Army, fully appreciates the value of tradition. For this reason, the reader will find all the old features to which he has been accustomed for so many years. The old customs, helpful to the Services, will be continued.

In the passage of time, methods of applying fundamental principles necessarily change. The institution, like the individual, which fails to keep in touch with and meet new methods necessarily fails to satisfy. At the present time the country is just emerging from its first large struggle overseas. The struggle was long enough to excite all the passions of war and to raise all the controversies inevitable when a determined people utterly unprepared go to war on a large scale and in a hurry. Following each great war, which has demanded tremendous efforts on the part of the participants, there is always a cry for peace. To-day that cry is a strong one, coming from many directions throughout the world. At the same time there has not been for centuries a time in which racial, religious and political questions were causing so much animosity, threats of war, preparation for war and war itself.

After the Spanish-American War it was the fashion to say that we had ceased to be an isolated country and had become a world power. Perhaps we had, but those who traveled and lived abroad during the period between that war and the great war know that the foreigner did not pay much attention to us and still considered us a colonial people rather than a Nation. In the midst of the turmoil existing everywhere to-day and at a time when, due to modern, rapid means of communication, the disturbance of any part of the world immediately reverberates throughout the whole of it, we are a world power whether we want to be or not. This for the reason that the people of the world so considering us insist on our interest and participation in every world problem.

Under these conditions it is necessary for the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, if it is to fulfill the service to its readers which it conceives to be its mission, to cover a much larger field than has been the case up to the present. Therefore, the reader will find, along with everything he has been accustomed to, additions from time to time.

The Army and Navy govern themselves by a code of ethics not always understood by the outsider. A first class newspaper governs itself by a code of ethics not always understood by the reader. That code, which will govern this JOURNAL, demands that a clear line be drawn between: (1) matter set forth on the editorial page, (2) the news columns, (3) the opinions of readers, and (4) advertising. The matter on the editorial page is the opinion of the editor on various subjects. The news columns are open to all news regardless of how it affects the opinions of the editor or those of his readers. Propaganda has no place. The Voice of the Service department is for the free expression of ideas of readers, regardless of which side of any question they may believe in. No advertising will appear which the JOURNAL cannot guarantee to be correct. The advertising columns will be open to all honest advertisers regardless of their opinions and the editorial and news columns closed to them regardless of their business relationship to the paper.

The editor conceives the mission of this paper to be to help the officer and enlisted man, Regular and Reservist on land and on sea, the National Guardsman, the student in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, the citizen in the training camp, and the civilian, to understand each other and the problems with which they *ALL AS CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES ARE CONFRONTED*.

THE EDITOR.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of all contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded. Matter for publication should be written legibly and on one side of the sheet. We cannot undertake to preserve or return manuscripts.

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Domestic postage prepaid. Foreign postage \$1.50, Canada \$1.00 per annum, should be added to the subscription price. Remittances should be made by post-office order, express money order, draft or check on New York, made payable to AMERICAN ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, INC., or in cash if sent by registered mail. Checks or drafts on other localities than New York City are subject to a discount.

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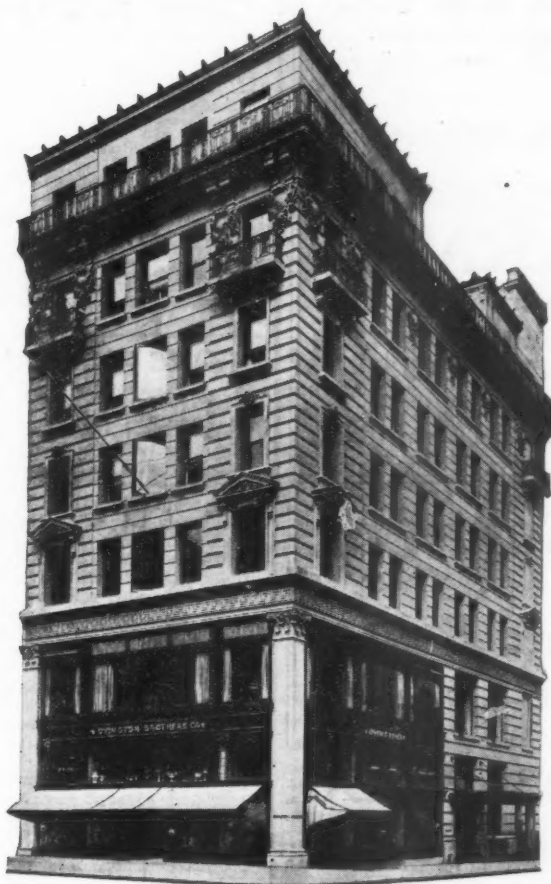
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This newspaper is owned and published by the American Army and Navy Journal, Inc., a New York corporation; office and principal place of business, No. 20 Vesey street, New York, N.Y.; Henry J. Reilly, president; C. R. Baines, vice president; William S. Hood, secretary; Otis A. Glazebrook, treasurer. The address of the officers is the office of this newspaper.

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PRESIDENT LACKS CONGRESS SUPPORT.

President Harding is having about the same experience with his party in Congress as President Wilson did during the war. The Democratic leaders in the House gave President Wilson scant support for his war measures and the Republican leaders are assuming about the same attitude toward President Harding's defense measures. This applies particularly to Army legislation, although the Republicans in the House and also in the Senate made reductions in the Army. The only difference in the situation between now and in the war is that the Republicans, or most of them, supported Wilson in the prosecution of the war, while President Harding is not so fortunate. During the war it will be recalled that President Wilson depended upon Representative Kahn, the then ranking Republican of the House Committee on Military Affairs, to lead the fight for the Selective Service act and other large measures for the prosecution of the war. Over in the Senate, one of the leaders in the support of war measures was Senator Wadsworth, the ranking Republican on the Military Committee. He, and the then Chairman Chamberlain, a Democrat, were often more aggressive in their support of the Army in the field than the Wilson administration leaders.

In the House, Representative Mondell, now the Republican leader, and Representative Anthony of Kansas, now chairman of the Military sub-committee of the Budget Committee, were among the few Republicans who did not follow the leadership of Mr. Kahn in putting through the great war measures. If the Republican party as a whole had made the same war record as minority leader Mondell and Mr. Anthony did it would not now be in power. It would have met the same fate that the Democratic party did at the close of the Civil War. The Republican party was kept in power for twenty years by its Civil War record. The Democratic party has not yet entirely recovered from the effects of its Civil War record. The strangest feature of the present situation in Congress is that the men with doubtful war records are now in control of the House. The Republican party won at the recent election on account of its magnificent war record, but the pacifists and anti-war Republicans are now in control of the party. Majority leader Mondell and Mr. Anthony have almost uniformly opposed preparedness measures. Mr. Anthony has occasionally supported preparedness, but majority leader Mondell never.

President Harding is not urging an extensive program for either the Army or the Navy. The Army program is not adequate, in the opinion of the military authorities. He has asked only for the continuation of the authorized Navy building program. In his Army policy, the President has yielded to the anti-preparedness influences and is not insisting upon universal military training. The President, when he was a Senator, gave out an interview favoring universal military training. But deferring to the economists and the anti-preparedness members of his party, he has agreed to a small Regular Army with volunteer military training.

In a statement given to the press, the President outlines his policy as follows: "Our present National Defense law establishes an economical and democratic military policy thoroughly consistent with our national traditions. It provides for a small Regular Army to be augmented by great citizen forces in the event of national emergency. This is our traditional military policy. But whereas in the past these larger war forces have been extemporized after the occurrence of an emergency, the new law wisely provides that the framework of their organization shall be established and developed in time of peace, insofar as this is practicable through the voluntary service of our patriotic young men. The Army of the United States as defined in the new law comprises the Regular Army, the National Guard and the Organized Reserves. Every patriotic citizen should encourage the development of these forces, each within its proper sphere."

In this statement the President outlined a policy which was suggested by the opposition to universal military training led by Representatives Mondell, Anthony and other anti-preparedness members. This was when the Republican party, or at least a majority of the members of the Senate and House, were committed to universal military training. The American Legion has endorsed what was known as the Wadsworth bill and both he and Chairman Kahn were urging its passage. It was defeated largely on account of its cost by a union of the Democratic members and the Republicans of the Mondell-Anthony type. It would naturally be assumed that when the President adopted a policy which was urged by such members as Mondell and Anthony it would receive their enthusiastic support. There is nothing in the record of either minority leader Mondell or Anthony to indicate that they are now ready to support the measures which they in effect proposed when there was a probability that the military policy of the country would be placed on a universal training basis. They are now demanding a further reduction in the strength of the nation's defenses.

As outlined in the statement quoted, the President's policy calls for a small Regular Army. To carry out such a policy its chief function, aside from police duty in time of peace, would be that of an instruction force. It should have a corps of officers of greater strength than is required by its enlisted personnel. The Regular Army officers are necessary for the instruction of the National Guard and Organized Reserves mentioned in the President's statement. But what happened the other day when Chairman Kahn attempted to secure the passage of a bill (S. 1358) providing for the maintenance of the Military Academy at its maximum strength? Chairman Kahn received no support from the Republican House organization, but it allowed the Republican and Democratic pacifists to override a favorable report from the House Committee on Military Affairs and defeat the bill by a vote of 139 to 92. In a bitter debate during which personal encounters were threatened, about the only support that Chairman Kahn received was from Representatives Greene of Vermont and Sanders of Indiana. The opposition appeared to be inspired first by the mere suspicion that the members might lose some appointees through West Point. No amount of assurances from Chairman Kahn and Representatives Greene and Sanders appeared to allay this suspicion. Even the argument for reduction in the expenses of the Army rested on a flimsy foundation. Some of the speakers of the opposition went so far as to deliver long and laborious speeches in which they attempted to prove that a bill which kept the Academy up to its authorized strength would amount to a lack of good faith on the part of President Harding in calling the Disarmament Conference. Throughout the debate the insistency of Chairman Kahn and Representatives Greene and Sanders that the military needs of the country required the maintenance of

West Point at its authorized strength was scoffed at by the opposition. The question as to whether a member would lose an appointment or two weighed more with the majority than the defense of the country.

But this is not the chief indictment that can be brought against Congress on account of its failure to provide for the defenses of the country. It is not the only instance in which it has not supported President Harding's military policy. In its estimates the War Department asked for an appropriation of \$3,000,000 for the civilian training camps. It is from the civilian training camps that the National Guard and the Organized Reserves, so strongly urged by the President, must be filled after the veterans of the war have gotten beyond military age. As a matter of fact, the veterans of the war are to form the nucleus for the National Guard and the Organized Reserves. Year by year the ranks of these two organizations must be filled from the civilian training camps. The proposal for the revival of the Plattsburg camps as civilian training camps came originally from the American Legion and the Military Training Camps Association. Committees from these organizations, after studying the problem, went to the War Department and asked that plans for the civilian training camps be prepared and estimates be submitted to Congress. It was believed that something like 30,000 volunteers could be secured for the civilian training camps, and the expenses were estimated at \$3,000,000. The American Legion's committee appeared before a sub-committee of the House Appropriations Committee, of which Representative Anthony is chairman, and urged that this program be adopted. It was only through the most strenuous efforts that the Legionnaires were able to secure an appropriation of \$1,000,000. This provides for only about 10,000 students at the training camps, or about one-third of the program of the War Department and the American Legion. The popularity of the civilian camps exceeded the expectation of the military authorities and the American Legion. The reports of the War Department indicate that there were over 100,000 inquiries and 55,000 applications. Thus, some 45,000 patriotic young men who desired to take the training have been kept away from the camps this summer. Even with \$3,000,000 appropriations all of the applications could not have been accepted. The President has expressed the desire that 100,000 young men should take the training every year. But this will not be possible unless the patriotic members of Congress are able to overcome the opposition of such anti-preparedness leaders as Representatives Mondell and Anthony.

GENERAL PERSHING'S TOUR OF CAMPS.

Impressed by Citizens' Training and National Guard Work.

After making an inspection tour of Camps Meade, Jackson, Knox and Grant and Fort Snelling, Gen. John J. Pershing, Chief of Staff, returned to Washington and made a statement as to the results of his observations at both Citizens' Military Training and National Guard camps on Aug. 15. "I was tremendously impressed with the class of training given to the young men," he said. "It was remarkable to see the appreciation of the opportunity for training the camps have given these young men. There is no emphasis on military rule, but two-thirds of the men are in the camps for physical training and for self-discipline." General Pershing declared it was a most encouraging thing that there was so great an interest in the physical training, for in his opinion this is one of the most important matters affecting the youth of the country, in the light of the large number of defectives disclosed by the draft. As he viewed the civilian military training camps, they should be extended in every possible direction, and he said he was emphatically in favor of some similar training opportunity for girls. He would make training so attractive that it would be the thing that every boy would desire to do of his own volition. General Pershing said he met many former Service men in the camps and on asking why they were there was told it was because they liked it and wanted to "brush up a bit." His next visits will be to Camp Devens and to Plattsburg on Aug. 15. Asked if the abandonment of seven camps would have an effect on the future training program, General Pershing said it would have no detrimental effect, for the corps areas had sufficient accommodations to take all who desired the training, and he hoped that the applications in future years would be such as to fill capacity accommodations. Approximately 100,000 persons made inquiries about the training this year, and 55,000 actually applied for admission, yet only about 12,000 could be accepted because of the restriction in appropriations. "We ought to have from 30,000 to 40,000 next year," said General Pershing in conclusion, "and President Harding" is in favor of 100,000."

AMERICAN FIELD SERVICE FELLOWSHIPS.

The American Field Service has decided to commemorate those of its members who gave their lives in the recent war by the establishment of fellowships for French universities. The plan is to secure a permanent endowment for a fellowship in memory of each of the 127 men of the Field Service who lost their lives in the war. The American Field Service had its beginning in a section of five Ford ambulances, gifts to the American hospital at Neuilly, Paris, which was known as the First Section of the American Ambulance. This unit left Paris the middle of October, 1914, and proceeded to the region around Bethune, where it was attached to the British army just as the battle of Ypres was beginning. The ambulance drivers all served as volunteers without pay. The ambulances had all been donated by individuals. From this beginning the American Ambulance steadily grew as more and more young Americans were attracted to its service and more and more Americans who could afford it donated ambulances. In the summer of 1915 the American Ambulance was reorganized, separated from the direct control of the American Hospital and became known as the American Field Service, which steadily expanded under the direction of the Hon. A. Piatt Andrew, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, until its ambulance sections had served at one time or another with fifty-eight French infantry divisions, four French colonial divisions, a dismounted French cavalry division, and a Serbian division, to say nothing of the service of the original section with the British. Of the men who served at various times, 784 received commissions as officers of the Air, Infantry, Artillery and other branches of the American Army; 150 of them entered the French aviation and artillery, and forty-eight entered the British army, mostly serving in the Royal Air Force. The men came from sixty-seven of the higher institutions of learning of America and from many schools and academies.

THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

With the publication on Aug. 12 of the text of President Harding's formal invitation to Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan to take part in a disarmament conference in Washington on Nov. 11 it was to be seen that the movement begun by Senator Borah to have a three-power conference on the subject of reducing naval building programs approximately fifty per cent. for a term of five years has been extended by President Harding until the Washington disarmament conference begins to take on the complexion of another Hague Peace Conference. There is this broad difference, however, between the programs of the Hague peace conferences and that outlined for Washington. In the former the political relation of states was barred from discussion; while in the latter disarmament is distinctly connected with "Pacific and Far Eastern questions" as subjects for discussion. It is in connection with these last-named topics that China has been invited to the conference, for in the invitation extended to that country no mention is made of the limitation of armaments. The explanation is made as to this that China is not supposed to be deeply concerned in the limitation of war establishments though vitally interested in the Pacific and Far Eastern questions.

The paragraphs in the President's invitation which mark the very great change in the original plan of Senator Borah read: "The time is believed to be opportune for these powers to approach this subject [of disarmament] directly and in conference; and while, in the discussion of limitation of armament, the question of naval armament may naturally have first place, it has been thought best not to exclude questions pertaining to other armament to the end that all practicable measures of relief may have appropriate consideration. It may also be found advisable to formulate proposals by which in the interest of humanity the use of new agencies of warfare may be suitably controlled. It is, however, quite clear that there can be no final assurance of the peace of the world in the absence of the desire for peace, and the prospect of reduced armaments is not a hopeful one unless this desire finds expression in a practical effort to remove causes of misunderstanding and to seek ground for agreement as to principles and their application." These words distinctly widen the scope of the disarmament discussion to include other than purely naval ones and also to include the use of new agencies of warfare just as was outlined in the second Russian rescript issued Jan. 11, 1899, previous to the opening of the first conference at The Hague in that year.

Another similarity between the general motives that inspired the first Hague conference and that called for Washington in November is to be found in the language of the President's invitation and that of the Czar's original rescript of Aug. 24, 1898. President Harding wrote on this point: "Productive labor is staggering under an economic burden too heavy to be borne unless the present vast public expenditures are greatly reduced. It is idle to look for stability, or the assurance of social justice, or the security of peace, while wasteful and unproductive outlays deprive effort of its just reward and defeat the reasonable expectation of progress. The enormous disbursements in the rivalries of armaments manifestly constitute the greater part of the encumbrance upon enterprise and national prosperity; and avoidable or extravagant expense of this nature is not only without economic justification but is a constant menace to the peace of the world rather than an assurance of its preservation. Yet there would seem to be no ground to expect the halting of these increasing outlays unless the powers most largely concerned find a satisfactory basis for an agreement to effect their limitation." The Czar's rescript alluded to "a possible reduction of the excessive armaments which weigh heavily upon all nations" as an "ideal towards which the endeavors of all governments should be directed," but it particularly denounced the system of increasing armaments as "a blow at the public prosperity in its very source," as "paralyzing or checking the development of national culture, economic progress and the production of wealth," as a prime cause of economic crises, and as an "inevitable cause of the very cataclysm it is designed to avert."

It is of interest to note that the November conference is the fourth meeting of its kind called by the head of a great nation since 1898. Czar Nicholas called the first one for 1899; President Roosevelt the second for 1907; and the Peace Conference that created President Wilson's League of Nations first met in 1919. As in the case of the Washington conference, the first one to assemble at The Hague had economic reasons as their *raison d'être*; while those of 1907 and 1919 had their springs in idealism. A discussion of a new and costly artillery program, held in the summer of 1898 by the Czar and his Finance Minister and General Kuropatkin of the Russian army, led to the issuance of the first rescript calling for a reduction of armaments. And out of this grew the program for a stipulation on the non-increase for a definite period of the existing military forces and of the budgets pertaining to them, a prohibition of the introduction in armies and navies of any new kinds of firearms as well as of new explosives, a prohibition of the hurling of projectiles or "explosives of any kind from balloons or by analogous means," and a prohibition against the use in warfare of submarines. In spite of all this well-directed effort the World War showed its utter futility. For it is a matter of historic record that every rule laid down at the two Hague conferences and agreed to by the majority of the nations represented was violated. Only one definite progress can be noted in the progress of this world-embracing movement to-day. This is that whereas the first and second Hague conferences were treated with ridicule by the press, that element does not enter into any of the discussions of the Washington conference.

AMERICAN LEGION DELEGATION IN FRANCE.

A delegation of 170 members of the American Legion, in command of Major John G. Emery, National Commander of the organization, who are visiting France as the representatives of Americans who fought in the A.E.F., for the purpose of attending the dedication ceremonies of a monument erected in Alsace to the memories of the Americans who died in France in the World War, arrived at Paris from New York on Aug. 12 and received the welcome of France. The first action of the visitors was to march to the Arc de Triomphe, where palms were placed on the grave of the unknown French soldier. Field Marshal Foch, War Minister Barthou and Charles Barnard, president of the French Union of Former Combatants, welcomed the delegation there. The delegation has since visited a number of towns and cities in the areas in which the American troops operated, and while at the town of Tarbes, Marshal Foch's birthplace, attached a commemorative tablet to the house in which he was born.

Officers' Reserve Corps

ITS ACTIVITIES AND PLACE IN THE NATIONAL DEFENSE.

Since the passage of the Army Reorganization act of June 4, 1920, a period which has been one of great activity in the War Department and particularly for the War Department General Staff in working out the details of the missions of the components of the Army of the United States, the activities and place of the Officers' Reserve Corps have been kept to the forefront. The time required to work out the details relative to the O.R.C. (when the War Department was not in a position to issue information as to progress) had the effect upon certain of the Reserve officers of decreasing their active interest. Now that the regulations for the O.R.C. have been approved by the Chief of Staff and copies will be generally distributed to those commissioned in the corps, a revival of interest may be expected. The effect of seeming inactivity apparently has been to subordinate effort toward reaching a genuine understanding of the Reserve Corps and its place in the new scheme of national defense. Briefly, the O.R.C. is a reservoir of officers from which officer personnel will be drawn to supply the three components of the Army of the United States—the Regular Army, the National Guard and the Organized Reserves. To-day, for example, the 77th Division is in existence in the 2d Corps Area, and the 305th Infantry regiment of this division is coming into existence and former officers of the regiment who are eligible for appointment are applying for commission in the O.R.C. so that they may resume their old war-time places in the unit.

The plan of the new Army is based on the National Defense act as amended, and in working out the evolution of the three components of the Army into a well-balanced force, the well-defined mission of the Regular Army shows that one of its principal functions is the organization of the National Guard and Organized Reserves. The reconstitution of nearly all the former National Army divisions is no mean task and in this work the Regular Army will be called upon for strenuous effort. Now that many Regular Army units have been rendered "inactive," officers becoming surplus thereby will be available for detail to the work of organizing the Reserve divisions. Throughout the country there will be under way the active organization of divisions and subordinate units carrying World War designations and these units will have complete officer personnel carried at war strength, a certain number of non-commissioned officers and enlisted specialists, together with privates who have graduated from the Citizens' Military Training Camps. The result of this organization effort will be that the Reserve officers assigned to these units will be thrown together. The Regular officer assigned to a regiment will conduct courses of instruction in the application of which Reserve officers will also have a part. The social side will be taken care of in the grouping of regimental, battalion and company messes, so that all the aims which Reserve officer associations seek by such organizations will doubtless be attained in these unit messes, at the head of which will be officers enthusiastic and in full accord relative to national preparedness. The associations already organized, it is believed, will eventually be absorbed in the regimental and other messes; with the result that in them effectual and co-ordinated effort will be at the command of the corps area commanders and the officers on duty in connection with the organization of the Organized Reserves. In another important direction such associations can be of very great help to the Regular officer assigned to the organization of a unit.

The general officers of the Regular Army realize the obligations to the law and are unanimous in their purpose to attain the end contemplated, a co-ordinated Army of the United States in which the three components will be definitely established, permitting no interference or conflict with each other, but all centered upon a working basis of harmonious co-operation for their mutual benefit and support. The Regular officers in the junior ranks are also awakening to the fact that they must put all their ability and enthusiasm behind the new Army to ensure its success, and realize that it is the great field for the activities of the Regular officer. The former difficulties experienced in harmonizing the National Guard and the Reserves has vanished because these two components have come to understand that they have a common purpose in building up the new Army, and that the basic idea behind this organization is that it means one Army, and not separate organizations or services, which will furnish the varying degree of military service a citizen may elect. The obligation in the Regular Army component and in the National Guard component is a peace and war obligation, while that of the Organized Reserves is solely a war obligation, so that if a man desires to devote his full time to military effort he takes service in the Regular Army; if he desires only a partial service he joins the National Guard, and if he must have the most limited service he joins the Organized Reserves wherein he will receive at the utmost fifteen days' training in each year, if funds are available for such training. In this connection it is fitting to note an incident of harmonious co-operation between the three components of the new Army. When the organization of the 307th Infantry of the Organized Reserves was begun in New York city, Col. Wade H. Hayes, commanding the 107th Infantry, offered offices in the 107th Regiment armory to the officers on duty in connection with the regimental rehabilitation. The offer was accepted by the War Department and it is hoped that this example will be followed everywhere by National Guard units and that they will offer similar courtesies to the officers and individuals interested in the organization of the Organized Reserves in their various localities.

In working toward the creation of the new Army in its entirety, mutual support and co-operation must be the guiding influences to attain a nation-wide association of military personnel and bring to the mission of the whole and of the three components the greatest measure of success. For in the scheme of national defense the Regular Army will constitute one-sixth of the entire force; the Regular Army and the National Guard together will constitute the combat elements of three field armies in emergencies not involving a maximum effort, and these two components will hold the line during the mobilization and necessary additional training of the Organized Reserves. Then the three will merge into one Army in the event of an emergency requiring a maximum effort. The misunderstandings, grievances and jealousies of the past have no place in this great attainment. There will come out of the organization work now going forward a thorough understanding by the members of each component of the mission and obligation of that component and of their dependence one upon the other, together with the realization that the Army of the United States is the permanent military organization of the country, to which all are subordinated, and in which all must serve to create a spirit of

harmonious, loyal and co-operative effort to attain to the full development of our military power for the peace and the security of the nation.

ATTEMPT TO REDUCE SERVICE ACADEMIES.

With the evident purpose of adding a contribution to the fervor for cutting the military forces, Representative Cable, of Ohio, has introduced two bills, "to reduce the quota of the U.S. Naval Academy to a pre-war basis" and also the quota of the U.S. Military Academy. Under this proposition the total quota of appointments would, after June 30, 1922, be limited to 506 for the Naval Academy and 742 for the Military Academy. Mr. Cable's measures may be taken as the decisive answer of the "reduction" enthusiasts in Congress to any who might endeavor to get through a measure opening the Military Academy for alternates to principals who have failed, in order to increase the strength at the Academy. His purpose, however, carries the implication that the academies are forcing plants and that the clamor for admission far exceeds either authorized strength or accommodations. As to getting back to a pre-war basis it is pertinent to state that prior to 1916 the record year for graduations at West Point was 1915, when 165 cadets were commissioned in the Army. For many years the average of graduations was about 105. In both academies the average loss to each entering class is thirty-five per cent., so that out of every hundred going into the academies only sixty-five emerge with qualifications for commission. For example, the class entering the 125 members of this class were graduated in 1916. The authorized strength is 1,338 and there was no increase in the war years.

As the pretended "hotbed of militarism" some of the members of Congress see set up at West Point, it is enlightening to know that West Point graduated no cadets in 1919, the class having been graduated in November, 1918, as an emergency measure, when 511 cadets went directly into the Army. The graduations in 1920 were 270, and in 1921 only seventeen went into the Army, 103 cadets electing to remain and graduate in 1922. The ratio of flow into the commissioned strength of the Army has been placed at fifty per cent. from the Military Academy and fifty per cent. from civil life. Under the present authorized strength of the commissioned personnel, in order to keep pace with the ratio set the Military Academy would require a strength of 2,500. As it is at present the number of graduates does not take care of the casualties to the extent of fifty per cent.

At Annapolis there were 178 graduates in 1916 out of a class of 262 which entered in 1912, showing a loss of thirty-nine per cent. In 1917 the authorized strength was increased to 3,128, and further increased to 3,136 in 1919. This, it is said at the Navy Department, is paper strength, for it can never be attained, the entering classes ranging from 2,200 to 2,400 and only the latter number can readily be accommodated. The Naval Academy graduated 467 in 1919, and these midshipmen had only a three-year war course. The figure dropped to 278 in 1920, and to 260 in 1921, so that the normal rate will probably be about 250, and naval authority declares that at this rate the midshipmen will be absorbed in the Navy for the next five years without leaving a surplus.

The fact is that the utmost difficulty is encountered in getting qualified young men to apply for appointment to the Military and Naval Academies, and this difficulty will increase so that it is doubtful if either West Point or Annapolis will graduate in any one year for some time to come approximately 175. Cutting down the quota of appointments allowed Senators and Representatives, and denying the privilege to fifty per cent. of the enlisted men now provided for in law, can mean nothing more than practically destroying the usefulness of the academies not alone in the direction of furnishing adequately educated officers to the two Services, but in effectually denying to the youth of the nation the opportunity of gaining preparation for a life-work in the military service of the people.

GENERAL WOOD AND THE PHILIPPINES.

The Senate on Aug. 16 passed Senator Wadsworth's bill (S. 2387) enabling President Harding to nominate Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., as Governor General of the Philippines, and the Senate to confirm him, while General Wood continues to be an officer of the Army.

It had been arranged that General Wood should become provost of the University of Pennsylvania, but the Philadelphia Ledger says that Governor Sprout, of Pennsylvania, as president ex-officio of the General Alumni Association of the university, received a letter from Secretary of War Weeks asking that General Wood be released from his promise, which was oral, to accept the Philippine position until the fall of 1922. The Secretary included in his letter a cablegram from General Wood, saying it was his belief that a national emergency existed in the Philippines and that he would be glad to accept the post of Governor General if he "could obtain a release from the University of Pennsylvania for at least a year." Governor Sprout asked that the communication be laid before the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, and on Aug. 17 the trustees met and voted to grant General Wood leave of absence until Sept. 1, 1922.

Secretary Weeks seemed to have the utmost confidence in the passage of the bill in the House. However, among leading members of the House confidence was lacking, and it was stated that the bill would encounter considerable opposition from the same forces which have opposed Army legislation. These forces fear to establish a precedent, and emphasize the fact that as Congress saw fit to avoid such a situation after the Civil War, when Army officers also held civil office, that established rule should be supported. Despite the uncertainty expressed about the enactment of the bill, however, the feeling in Executive circles was that opposition would be readily overcome and General Wood's appointment be made, backed by the confidence of the whole country that he will solve the problems within the year's time at his disposal.

It now appears, according to reliable reports from Washington, that President Harding, from the beginning, desired General Wood to accept the Governorship of the Philippines. The conditions there have been giving the President considerable concern. He has all along wanted General Wood to assume charge in the islands. As a compromise, he was sent on a tour of inspection, but since he has been on his trip the President has been bringing pressure to bear upon the General to accept the proposed post. It would be a sacrifice, in a financial way, for the General to remain in the Philippines, and it is recognized as a great task, under present conditions, to handle the affairs of the island.

REORGANIZATION OF W.D. GENERAL STAFF.

The approval of G.O. 41, Aug. 16, 1921, War Department, by Secretary of War Weeks, reorganizing the War Department General Staff as a result of lessons learned from the World War, is one of the most important steps taken for the advantage of the Army in years. The new order enables the General Staff to function properly and promptly meet all emergencies. As a part of the reorganization, Major Gen. James G. Harbord, executive assistant to the Chief of Staff, has been designated Deputy Chief of Staff in conformity with the provisions of G.O. No. 41, relating to General Staff organization. This designation was noted in G.O. No. 42, W.D., Aug. 17, 1921, and was necessary in order that in the absence of General Pershing action upon important matters would not be delayed. In War Department circles radical changes are anticipated under the new administration and comment generally is to the effect that little of the old order will remain when the details of new plans are worked out. In this connection there is much interest in the bill now on the Senate calendar which would grant the Secretary of War authority to relieve chiefs and assistant chiefs of branches. Should this bill become law, the immediate relief of three chiefs and an assistant chief is looked for by officers on duty in the War Department.

Speaking of this order and its effects, Gen. John J. Pershing, Chief of Staff, said on Aug. 16: "General Orders No. 41, reconstructing the War Department General Staff, presents an organization which is sound and will stand the test of war and of time. The main thing is that it provides a General Staff so constituted at the outbreak of war, that it would not go to pieces to furnish personnel for the field General Staff. It so arranges the duties between the sections that the War Plans Division will not only work out the plans up to mobilization, but will carry them on, being the nucleus of the General Staff which will function in time of war. The remainder of the General Staff will continue as in peace time. In fact it might be expressed by saying the War Plans will pick up and execute the plans for any emergency. The problems encountered were difficult; it was even said they could not be solved. But difficulties disappeared as the plans were being worked out, and I have no doubt that the organization will function better than any General Staff we ever had." General Pershing explained that the War Plans Division will be the nucleus for General Headquarters, and would be filled out with the necessary officers in case of war. He said announcement of the chief of sections would show that they were the leading officers now in War Plans. Secretary Weeks said that the outstanding change in the organization provided was along the lines which he had originally suggested, to provide a General Staff which could be merged into a war staff and leave in the War Department a sufficient force in the branches to carry on the work without a break. "Major Gen. James G. Harbord was president of the board which drew up the plan of organization," said the Secretary, "and General Pershing was cognizant of the work, and we had the best men of the Army overseas engaged on it. The plan incorporates all the good features of the General Staff of the A.E.F., and eliminates those features which did not work well. In my opinion this arrangement will last for all time with occasional modification to fit peculiar conditions."

In addition to the verbal statements, General Pershing issued the following analysis of the new organization: "Up to the present time the organization of the W.D. General Staff has been unscientific and dependent to a large extent upon the personalities of individual members. The faults of this organization were magnified tremendously on the entrance of the United States in the World War, and the organization of the General Staff built up within the War Department to meet the problems presented, though unavoidable and necessary to meet the demands of the moment, was nevertheless unwieldy and productive of many faults, particularly the assumption of administrative and operative duties that should have been performed by existing operating agencies. Hitherto the W.D. General Staff has been constituted a single indivisible unit and the principle of General Staff organization has never been recognized that in the event of war one portion of the central control must take the field prepared to assist the commanding general in the conduct of military operations, while another portion must remain in the War Department prepared to conduct the equally important operations connected with the mobilization of men and matériel. In the past and prior to the World War the W.D. General Staff was so absorbed in routine peacetime administration that its military head has had no time for deliberate preparation for military operations. Our history (which was reiterated so forcibly at the outbreak of the World War) has been, therefore, that at the outbreak of hostilities there has been a sudden rupture of the peacetime organization resulting in an extemporized and unprepared field headquarters on the one hand, and, on the other hand, a mobilization machinery depleted and disorganized just at the moment when full activity was demanded."

An analysis of Sec. 5(b) of the National Defense act, as amended, shows the duties of the W.D. General Staff to be divided into two categories; first, the duty of mobilizing the manhood and resources of the nation and their preparation, training, concentration and delivery to the field forces, and second, the use of the military forces for national defense, i.e., actual employment of the armed forces against the enemy. It is a fundamental principle that if sufficient execution of plans is to be expected, those engaged in their formulation and preparation should also be charged with their execution. The application of this principle is the basis for the new organization. This new organization divides the General Staff into five divisions—the first four divisions to be known as G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4, dealing with such questions as personnel, intelligence, operations and training, and supply, as affect the mobilization of men and matériel for war, and with those duties of a routine and continuing nature necessary in peace and war, and a fifth division to be known as the War Plans Division, which will be charged with the formulation of plans for the actual employment of the armed forces in the national defense, this division constituting the nucleus of the general headquarters of the field forces.

The reorganization, therefore, contemplates that the Chief of Staff will be charged with the larger problems connected with the organization and training of the Army of the United States, including the National Guard and Organized Reserves as well as the Regular Army, and that portion of his staff will be charged with the preparation of plans for actual field operation in the national defense and upon the outbreak of war will expand and take the field as the General Staff at General

Headquarters. It further contemplates that another portion of the W.D. General Staff, under the Deputy Chief of Staff, now known as the Executive Assistant, will be charged with the preparation of plans for mobilization of men and matériel in time of war, and with the routine business of the War Department in peace and war. It therefore permits the Chief of Staff, upon the outbreak of hostilities, to take the field with a headquarters consisting of trained personnel which has prepared the plans of campaign, while his principal assistant (the Deputy Chief of Staff in time of peace), will become the Chief of the W.D. General Staff, retaining that portion of the personnel which has worked out the plan of mobilization of men and matériel. Expansion of the staff will thus be simplified and safeguards against breakdown assured.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 41.

General Orders No. 41, War Department, Aug. 16, 1921, follow:

Appointments of the War Council—Duties of Assistant Secretary of War—The War Department General Staff. General Order No. 41, War Dept., 1921, is, with the exception of so much of the order as respects orders prior thereto, hereby rescinded, effective Sept. 1, 1921, and the following substituted therefor:

1. *The War Council.*—In accordance with the provisions of Sec. 20, National Defense act, as amended by the act of Congress approved June 4, 1920, there is hereby created in the War Department the War Council, consisting of the Secretary of War, the Assistant Secretary of War, and the General of the Armies, Chief of Staff. The War Council will, from time to time, meet when directed by the Secretary of War, for the consideration of policies affecting both the military and munitions problems of the War Department.

2. *Duties of the Assistant Secretary of War.*—In addition to such other duties as may from time to time be assigned to him by the Secretary of War, the Assistant Secretary of War is charged, in general, with the formulation of all policies which relate to the procurement of supplies. The Assistant Secretary is specifically charged with the preparation of plans and policies and the supervision of activities concerning:

(1) The procurement of all military supplies, including all activities connected with the inspection of facilities, production, purchase or acquisition, and inspection, test, acceptance and storage of supplies incident to acquisition or production, including real estate, for the foregoing purposes.

(2) The procurement of real estate for use in connection with the training, shelter and housing of troops, and with the storage, distribution and issue of supplies in conformity with the approved policies and projects formulated by the War Department General Staff.

(3) The collection of information and compilation of data pertaining to sources of supply.

(4) The assurance of adequate and timely provision for the mobilization of the material and industrial organizations essential to war-time needs, including arrangements in the supply branches and arrangements with the agencies outside the War Department.

(5) The settlement of all claims against the War Department due to the cancellation or settlement of contracts, including the determination of rights to inventions and the compensation for the use of the same by the Army.

(6) The sale or other disposition of all supplies, equipment, plants, factories, land, or other facilities, declared surplus by the Secretary of War.

3. *The Assistant Secretary of War will represent the War Department in co-operating with the Navy Department concerning allotment of industrial facilities and material to meet the requirements of the joint war program.*

He will also represent the War Department in dealing with any interdepartmental or superdepartmental agency that may be created in connection with the allocation of material or facilities to various uses.

In the execution of the duties assigned him in this paragraph, the Assistant Secretary of War will be guided by the War Department policies decided upon by the Secretary of War in the War Council.

4. *The chiefs of the supply branches are responsible to and shall report direct to the Assistant Secretary of War on all matters regarding procurement, detailed plans thereof, industrial mobilization and other matters with which he is charged.*

5. *The War Department General Staff.*—a. The Chief of Staff is the immediate adviser of the Secretary of War on all matters relating to the military establishment and is charged by the Secretary of War with the planning, development and execution of the Army program. He shall cause the War Department General Staff to prepare the necessary plans for recruiting, mobilizing, organizing, supplying, equipping and training the Army for use in the national defense and for demobilization. As the agent, and in the name of the Secretary of War, he issues such orders as will insure that the plans of the War Department are harmoniously executed by all branches and agencies of the military establishment, and that the Army program is carried out speedily and efficiently.

b. The War Department General Staff is charged with the preparation of plans as outlined in the preceding paragraph, including those for the mobilization of the manhood of the nation in an emergency. It will investigate and report upon questions affecting the efficiency of all branches of the Army and their state of preparation for military operations. Assisted by an appropriate number of reserve officers (as prescribed in Sec. 5, act of June 4, 1920), it will formulate all policies and regulations affecting the organization, distribution and training of the National Guard and the Organized Reserves, and all policies and regulations affecting the appointment, assignment, promotion and discharge of reserve officers. It will perform such other military duties not otherwise assigned by law as may be from time to time prescribed by the President, and will render professional aid and assistance to the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff.

c. The Deputy Chief of Staff and the Assistant Chiefs of Staff, in charge of the divisions of the General Staff hereinafter provided for are authorized on matters under their supervision to issue instructions in the name of the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff.

4. The chiefs of the several branches and bureaus of the War Department and of the several divisions of the War Department General Staff, or of sub-divisions thereof, are authorized and expected to communicate informally with each other concerning matters over which they severally have supervision, but formal opinions of the Judge Advocate General should be obtained through The Adjutant General of the Army.

Approved memoranda, or excerpts therefrom, establishing policies shall, except in highly confidential cases, be furnished by the chief of division of the War Department General Staff charged with supervision over the activity covered by the particular memorandum to The Adjutant General of the Army, who shall furnish copies to other interested branches and bureaus.

When a case arises which is covered by an approved policy, the proper office will take appropriate action on the case in accordance with the policy, and it shall not be referred to the War Department General Staff for decision except in cases of unusual importance or when an exception to the established policy appears desirable.

Papers requiring General Staff action which reach the office of The Adjutant General of the Army shall be sent direct to the division of the War Department General Staff concerned.

e. The Deputy Chief of Staff shall assist the Chief of Staff, and shall act for him in his absence. The Deputy Chief of Staff will report directly to the Secretary of War in all matters not involving the establishment of important policies.

His office will handle all matters of routine legislation, keeping record of the status of current legislation and prepare studies or memoranda for consideration by the Advisory Council created by Par. 9 of this order.

In addition to his other duties the Deputy Chief of Staff is charged with supervision over the activities of all the divisions of the War Department General Staff.

f. The Secretary of the General Staff shall maintain an office of temporary record for the Chief of Staff and the Deputy Chief of Staff. He shall transmit to the proper destination in the War Department all papers emanating or returning from the Chief of Staff or the Deputy Chief of Staff. Under the supervision of the Deputy Chief of Staff he shall collect statistical information of military importance for the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff.

g. The War Department General Staff shall include the fol-

lowing divisions, each division being under the immediate control of an Assistant Chief of Staff:

- (1) Personnel Division (1st Division).
- (2) Military Intelligence Division (2d Division).
- (3) Operations and Training Division (3d Division).
- (4) Supply Division (4th Division).
- (5) War Plans Division.

For the first four divisions the abbreviations G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4, respectively, are prescribed. The prescribed abbreviation for the War Plans Division is WPD.

The chiefs of the several divisions of the War Department General Staff will be designated as Assistant Chiefs of Staff; the prescribed abbreviation will be A.C. of S., followed by the prescribed abbreviation of the division.

The inter-organization of the first four divisions will be prescribed by their respective chiefs in such way as to facilitate the performance of the functions assigned to the several divisions. The personnel of these divisions shall not, as a rule, be subject to reassignment upon mobilization.

h. The divisions and sub-divisions of the War Department General Staff shall not engage in administrative duties for the performance of which an agency exists, but shall confine themselves to the preparation of plans and policies (particularly those concerning mobilization) and to the supervision of the execution of such plans and policies as may be approved by the Secretary of War.

i. The Personnel Division is charged, in general, with those duties of the War Department General Staff which relate to the personnel of the Army as individuals. It is specifically charged with the preparation of plans and policies and the supervision of activities concerning:

(1) The procurement, classification, assignment, promotion, transfer, retirement and discharge, in peace and war, of all personnel of the Army of the United States, including the Regular Army, the National Guard, the Organized Reserves, the Officers' Reserve Corps and the Enlisted Reserve Corps.

(2) Measures for conserving man-power.

(3) Historical lists of personnel, in accordance with priorities formulated by G-3.

(4) Army Regulations, Uniform Regulations and such general regulations as especially concern individuals or matters of routine not specifically assigned to other sections.

(5) Decorations.

(6) Religious, recreational and morale work (except that all programs of time allotted shall be arranged in agreement with G-3).

(7) The Red Cross and similar agencies, with the exception of such part or parts of said agencies as may be wholly devoted to hospital and medical relief work.

(8) Enemy aliens, prisoners of war, and conscientious objectors, including their security.

The Personnel Division is further charged with furnishing G-4 with information as to the amount and location of shelter necessary for activities under its supervision.

j. The Military Intelligence Division is charged, in general, with those duties of the War Department General Staff which relate to the collection, evaluation and dissemination of military information. It is specifically charged with the preparation of plans and policies and the supervision of all activities concerning:

(1) Military topographical surveys and maps, including their reproduction and distribution (except special situation maps prepared by G-3).

(2) The custody of the General Staff map and photograph collection.

(3) Military Attachés, observers and foreign language students.

(4) Intelligence personnel of all units.

(5) Liaison with other intelligence agencies of the Government and with duly accredited foreign military attachés and missions.

(6) Codes and ciphers.

(7) Translations.

(8) Relations with the press.

(9) Censorship in time of war.

k. The Operations and Training Division is charged, in general, with those duties of the War Department General Staff which relate to the organization, training and operation of the military forces, and which are not hereinafter expressly assigned to the War Plans Division.

The Operations and Training Division is specifically charged with the preparation of plans and policies and the supervision of activities concerning:

(1) Organization, including tables of organization, for all branches of the Army of the United States.

(2) Assignment of units to higher organizations.

(3) So much of Tables of Equipment as relate to the allotment of major items of equipment to units and the distribution of such items within units.

(4) Distribution and training, including educational and vocational training of the Army of the United States, including the National Guard and Organized Reserves; location of units of the Regular Army and Organized Reserves.

(5) Drill or Service Regulations of the several combat branches.

(6) Special service schools.

(7) Military training in civilian institutions and in civilian training camps.

(8) Consultation with G-4 on types of equipment, and on major items such as guns, rifles, tanks, etc., consultation with WPD.

(9) Priorities in assigning replacements and equipment, and important priorities affecting mobilization.

(10) Movement of troops, to include those necessary in the execution of the approved plan of strategic deployment prepared by the War Plans Division (movements of supply, technical and labor troops not employed as combat units to be made on request of G-4).

(11) Military Police.

l. The Supply Division is charged, in general, with those duties of the War Department General Staff which relate to the supply of the Army. It is specifically charged with the duty of preparing basic supply plans in such detail as will enable the several supply branches of the Army to prepare detailed plans for the accomplishment of their several missions and with the adjustment of such basic plans to meet the changing military needs and the limitations of appropriations or procurement possibilities.

In the development of the detailed plans the branches will request decisions on military questions from the Supply Division General Staff, and decisions on business or industrial questions from the Assistant Secretary of War.

It is also charged with the preparation of plans and policies and the supervision of activities concerning:

(1) Distribution, storage and issue of supplies.

(2) Transportation by land and water, including ports of embarkation and their necessary auxiliaries.

(3) Traffic control (the police of roads and routes to be ordered by G-3 on plans formulated by G-4).

(4) Tables of equipment, the quantities and types of military supplies required for the use of the Army and essential to the military program, time and priorities of delivery pertaining thereto, types and priorities to be determined in agreement with G-3 and in the case of major items in consultation also with W.P.D.; tables of equipment to be in agreement with G-3 in so far as concerns allotment and distribution of major items.

(5) Inventions.

(6) Leasing of War Department facilities and issuing of revocable licenses.

(7) Hospitalization and evacuation of men and animals, including such agencies or parts of agencies as may be wholly devoted to hospital and medical relief work.

(8) Distribution and movement of supply, technical and labor troops not employed as combat units (orders for movements to be issued by G-3 on request).

(9) Property responsibility and accountability.

m. The Supply Division is further charged, in co-ordination with other divisions of the War Department General Staff, with the determination and statement of plans and policies governing:

(1) The preparation of estimates for funds for military purposes and priorities pertaining thereto, and, when necessary, with the restatement of such priorities to govern the expenditure of all funds appropriated.

It is also charged with the formulation of policies and projects governing:

(1) The procurement of real estate in connection with the training, shelter and housing of troops, and with the storage, distribution and issue of supplies.

(2) The procurement (not involving procurement of real estate) of construction, repair, maintenance and disposition of buildings and all utilities connected therewith (except in so far as relates solely to procurement).

n. The War Plans Division is charged, in general, with those duties of the War Department General Staff which relate to the formulation of plans for the use in the theater of war of the military forces, separately or in conjunction with the naval forces, in the national defense.

The War Plans Division is specifically charged with the preparation of plans and policies and the supervision of activities concerning:

(1) Location and armament of coast and land fortifications.

(2) Estimate of forces required and times at which they may be needed under the various possible conditions necessitating the use of troops in the national defense.

(3) The initial strategic deployment (plans and orders for the movement of troops to execute the initial deployment to be the duty of G-3).

(4) Actual operations in the theater of war.

(5) The General Service Schools, including the Army War College, the General Staff School and the School of the Line, in all that concerns instruction.

(6) Field Service Regulations and General Staff Manuals.

(7) Consultation with G-3 and G-4 on major items of equipment.

(8) Peace maneuvers, terrain exercises and staff rides involving units higher than a division and joint Army and Navy exercises.

o. The War Plans Division shall be so organized as to enable it, in the event of mobilization, to furnish the nucleus of the general staff personnel for each of the General Staff Divisions required at the General Headquarters in the field. The necessary additional personnel shall, in so far as practicable, be obtained from the personnel of the Army War College which will upon mobilization temporarily suspend its courses.

p. The functions heretofore performed by the Historical Section of the War Department General Staff will hereafter be carried on under the direction of the Commandant, Army War College. All divisions of the General Staff, and all other agencies in the military service, are charged with the collection and transmission to the Historical Section of the Army War College of such military records and historical data as become available incident to their work.

q. An Advisory Council on Legislation is hereby created. This council shall consist of the Deputy Chief of Staff, the Assistant Chiefs of Staff and an officer designated by the Judge Advocate General, and its purpose shall be to promote economy and to insure that requests for legislation are representative of the needs of the whole army. To accomplish this purpose all proposed legislation shall, after consideration by the proper division of the General Staff, be referred to the Council for study and recommendation, prior to submission to the Secretary of War.

r. The organization of the General Staff at headquarters of corps areas will be as herein prescribed for the War Department General Staff. At all other headquarters the General Staff will be divided into four divisions, among which shall be distributed, in accordance with the principles enunciated in this order, such of the duties of the War Department General Staff as apply to smaller units. Details concerning the duties of the General Staff with troops will be prescribed in a Staff Manual.

By order of the Secretary of War:
JOHN J. PERSHING,
General of the Armies, Chief of Staff.

WAR DEPT. GENERAL STAFF ASSIGNMENTS.

Announcement that Col. John McA. Palmer, Inf., U.S.A., had been detailed as aide-de-camp to the General of the Armies set at rest rumors in the War Department that Colonel Palmer is to head the War Plans Division of the War Department General Staff. In making the assignment it was explained that it is General Pershing's intention to relieve Colonel Palmer from routine duty for a time in order to enable him to continue his special study of national military policy and institutions. Colonel Palmer was on duty with the Senate Committee on Military Affairs during the months when the Army reorganization bill was under consideration, and he is recognized as an authority on national military policy. He has been assigned to important special work, the completion of which will doubtless be apparent in administrative and other advancements of the immediate future.

General Pershing had expected to announce the heads of the General Staff divisions on Aug. 15, but there was unexplained delay. It is generally believed these assignments will fall to Brig. Gen. James H. McRae to G-1 (personnel); Lieut. Col. Stuart Heintzelman, Cav., to G-2 (military intelligence); Brig. Gen. William Lassiter to G-3 (operations and training); Brig. Gen. William D. Connor to G-4 (supply). The selection of the head for the fifth section, War Plans, which in time of war will constitute the nucleus of general headquarters, is said to lie between Cols. Briant H. Wells and William Cruikshank, for the reason that General Pershing said the selection would be from leading officers at present in the War Plans Division.

STATUS OF ARMY PROMOTION.

It is stated that the case of Major Robert G. Peck, Inf., U.S.A., whose nomination is blocking promotion in the Army, has been referred again to the Inspector General for a report. This, it is stated, has been done at the request of the President, with whom Senator Capper took up his objections to the confirmation of Major Peck. Whether anything can be accomplished by this procedure no one is ready to predict. The confirmation on Aug. 15 of Lieut. Cols. Henry B. Clark, C.A.C., and George S. Simonds, Inf., in the grade of colonel, leaves the latter the junior colonel (No. 405). There is a prospective vacancy in the grade of colonel, Col. Evan M. Johnson, Inf., now U.S. military attaché at Rome, having applied for retirement, after more than thirty years' service. The fourteen vacancies in grade of lieutenant colonel remain, with Major C. E. Delaplaine, Inf. (No. 1139) last in line for promotion. Capt. K. M. Halpine, Inf. (No. 3524), stands at the foot for promotion to the grade of major, in which there are 114 vacancies. The grade of captain now has 177 vacancies, and 1st Lieut. Edward B. Harry, Cav. (No. 7873), is last in line for promotion. There are 1,222 vacancies in the grade of first lieutenant, and the 208 appointees in the grade of second lieutenant confirmed on Aug. 15 stand in line for promotion. Letters of appointment with their assignments were sent to these new second lieutenants by The Adjutant General on Aug. 18.

DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON ESTABLISHED.

Experience during the World War in France demonstrated that in Paris and at various headquarters it was advantageous to have a commandant in connection with the control of troops. Profiting by that experience the War Department has established in the 84 Corps Area the District of Washington, of which Brig. Gen. Harry H. Bandholtz, U.S.A., has been appointed commandant. The new establishment is for the purposes of command, administration and training of all troops and agencies of the Regular Army within this area, subject to the exemptions of G.O. 75, W.D., 1920, applicable thereto. The commanding general of the district will be responsible for parades, reviews, funerals, etc., in Washington and vicinity, and for the care and disposition of troops used, also for the quartering, discipline and general control of enlisted men on duty in the district. This innovation is generally commended by Army officers who remark upon the fact that such an organization has never before been put into operation. G.O. 43, W.D., Aug. 18, 1921, provides for the establishment of the district.

Aviation

AVIATION TO-DAY.

The successful sinking of surface craft by airplane attack has opened a controversy which is being waged with enthusiasm by both sides not only in this country but also in Europe, and undoubtedly also in Japan. That it will soon spread to include the ability of fixed coast defense batteries of the present type to properly protect themselves, there can be little doubt. However, the more the enthusiastic champions of the different sides of the question attack each other's views the greater the benefit which will be reaped provided the ignorant enthusiast, be he conservative or the reverse, can be kept from exercising a decisive influence.

While we have always talked of three dimensions and while we think we are three-dimensional creatures the fact remains that up to the present we have been making use of only two dimensions. The vertical, or third dimensional distance to which we have been accustomed, when climbing a tree, traveling upstairs, or even in an express elevator going to the top of the Woolworth Building or down in a deep mine, are relatively so small that until the invention of aviation the third dimension for all practical purposes remains an unknown quantity. Aviation has commenced and is daily continuing its exploration of the third dimension and the uses to which it can be put. This inevitably means a tremendous change in many directions. The successful application of forces in war depends upon two factors, power and mobility. The use of these two factors in the third dimension necessarily means the opening up of new tactical and strategical problems and the introduction into the old problems of new factors. The best defense has always been offense though it is hard to get the average mind to distinguish between the offense made general defensive policy and the offensive resulting from a policy of aggression. The fact that a people are not aggressive and are determined to avoid rather than seek, trouble with others does not alter the necessity to be prepared to immediately take the offensive in case one or more of those others should become aggressive and attack. Just as Great Britain through the control of the sea has been able to always fight her wars on somebody else's territory so will the nation to-day which has a proper air fleet be able to subdue its opponent's air fleet, and start the fighting over enemy territory.

Whatever the ultimate conclusions may be with respect to the exercises carried on off the Virginia Capes they showed beyond a doubt that a strong air force is absolutely essential to any surface fleet if it is to operate freely on the offensive. While the time is a long way off, if it ever comes, when there will not be some type of surface combat ship, the time has arrived and has more than arrived when we should devote ourselves wholeheartedly to the real development of aviation. The question is not whether we are going to have aviation at the expense of the Navy, but that we must have aviation and have it immediately, on a large scale, if our navies and armies are not to be defeated when we fight again.

A SHORT HISTORY OF PROJECT "B."

Destruction of ex-German Warships, by Aerial Bombs.

The destruction of the ex-German warships by aerial bombs was the outcome of a controversy precipitated by an argument of Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, Assistant Chief of Air Service, in which it was stated that surface craft could be sunk by bombs dropped from airplanes, and by the clause in the Allied agreement that German warships turned over to the Allied Powers must be destroyed before Aug. 1, 1921. After considerable discussion, some German submarines, destroyers, a cruiser and a battleship were assigned by Congress to the Navy Department, with the idea of proving this point or of disproving it. It was the generally accepted opinion of the public that the Navy Department would turn over certain of these vessels to the Army for this purpose. This, however, was not done and the Navy Department took complete charge of all the bombing operations. The orders under which the operations were conducted were covered fully in a letter from the Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, to the Fleet, dated May 25, 1921.

In the first exercise on June 21, the destruction of the U-117 by aircraft, the naval pilots and bombardiers proved their ability and created a strong argument in favor of their method of dropping bombs, namely, by flying in close formation and dropping bombs in salvos at the signal of the leading bombardiers, as opposed to the Army's method of dropping bombs individually by single planes at a time. The best opinion of these two methods seems to be that bombs dropped on a submarine should be dropped in salvo, as there would be but little opportunity to return for a second attack in actual warfare. When attacking anything but a submarine, where there is an opportunity to repeat the attack, it would seem better to train pilots and bombardiers to drop bombs by the single plane method, each plane following in trace of the leader, at about three or four hundred yards interval. The salvo method makes hitting more sure, but the accuracy of our bombers will certainly cause a greater weight of explosive to hit the target by following the Army method. The F-5-L carried 163-pound bombs, dropping altogether twelve. In their second attack two direct hits were scored, and unquestionably the bombs which dropped alongside must have opened her seams and would surely have extinguished all life on board of her as well as completely putting the submarine out of commission. The question of sinking or not sinking a ship in warfare is not important. You need only put her out of commission for the engagement, either by destroying the control, damaging the rudder or propeller, or reducing the personnel to a state of incompetence by the use of gas or high explosive. As Admiral Fullam points out, you do not have to bury a man to put him out of action. A direct hit by a bullet in the brain or heart is a local wound, but thereafter he is no longer an asset. A battleship which can not steer or can not move has its usefulness so curtailed as to be practically unimportant thereafter.

The method of attack by pursuit planes of the S.E. 5 type on July 13 was most spectacular. The airplanes approached in a great V formation. Upon a signal from the squadron commander, all ships made a turn to the left, and fell into a single line like well-trained troops. The interval was extended and the leader dove on the target, releasing a bomb from a low altitude, zoomed, and returned to a position behind the last ship in the formation. He was immediately followed by number two airplane, and the operation was repeated until

each ship had dropped four bombs, when the squadron returned to the base. A Navy photograph, taken during this operation, shows a large number of holes in the deck and hits in the vicinity of the engine room. Had there been personnel and explosives on board as well as steam in the boilers, it is doubtful if it would have been necessary to call upon larger ships with larger bombs to finish the ex-German destroyer. However, she must be sunk, and two squadrons, the 88th and the 50th, from Langley Field, proceeded to the attack. There was a delay, and the 14th Squadron of Martin bombers appeared on the scene at 9:45 a.m. The Martins radioed that they were ready to attack and the Shawmut ordered them to proceed to attack. This was an error, as the Martins had their orders from the brigade to attack first if they were prepared before the DH's were. In the meantime the DH's appeared on the scene and the control plane intercepted the message to the Martins, and refrained from attacking. Therefore the opportunity to discover the damage caused by two squadrons of De Havillands each carrying four 100-pound demolition bombs in attacking a destroyer, was lost to military science. The Martins attacked at 10:21 a.m., the first ship dropping two 300-pound bombs and missing in each case by seventy-five feet. The planes passed over the target at about 45-second intervals, at an altitude of 1,500 feet. At 10:25-30, plane number 21 scored two direct hits, and the G-102 started sinking by the stern, oil spreading over the water. Two minutes later Martin No. 11 scored two more direct hits, and the destroyer settled about three feet. At 10:33 the Martins returned to the attack, and the G-102 was settling fast. Further action was unnecessary, but the attack proceeded, two ships scoring direct hits, the last one landed amidships, while the destroyer was in the act of sinking. It was like a blow from a pugilist's fist as his antagonist was staggering toward the rope, and the destroyer went down at 10:40 without further efforts. Nineteen minutes were required by the Martin bombers to drop forty-four bombs with a total weight of 13,200 pounds, and sink one of the most modern vessels afloat.

In the attack on the ex-German battleship Ostfriesland on July 21, Army Martin No. 23, carrying 400-pound bombs, crossed the target and made a direct hit on the forecastle. Plane No. 21 missed and No. 11 scored the second hit near the stack. A similar hit was made in the same place at 8:37. An effort was made to stop the attack at this point, but it was under way and five planes bombed the Ostfriesland before the attack was discontinued. The Navy Martins and NC's were ordered to return and load with 14-inch armor-piercing projectiles. These ships dropped five bombs in eight minutes and scored three hits, putting the boiler room out of action and demolishing the forced draft system. At 12:15 p.m., eight Martin bombers and three Handley Pages commenced the attack from 2,500 feet with 2,000-pound bombs. After a sighting shot, plane No. 5 hit the side armor on the port quarter, and blew a hole in her hull, below the armor plate. At 12:25 No. 17 dropped a 2,000-pounder near one of the turrets amidships. No. 4 scored another hit, and the ex-Ostfriesland started sinking by the stern. At 12:30, the big battleship started to turn over, and one minute later she was on her way to "Davy Jones." She was given a parting salute by a disappointed Handley Page, which dropped a 2,000-pound bomb just where she had been. The Army and Navy each used sixteen planes in this attack, with a total of seven hits by the Army and eight by the Navy, the former taking forty-three, and the latter eighty-three minutes to do their work.

A great general has said that the bombs from that Martin will be heard around the world. And this seems true, for the point raised by General Mitchell was well taken—and proved. Objection has been raised by stating that the bombing was not under war conditions, there was no anti-aircraft fire, and that the weather was picked. Also, that there was no smoke screen. Let the objectors consult pilots from the Army and Navy, and ask those of them who have been over anti-aircraft fire, of its efficacy. Bombing in France and Germany was surely not done under ideal weather conditions, and the anti-aircraft fire of any protected area, such as Ostend or Zeebrugge, was far greater than that which could be carried on from all the navies of the world, and it did not stop operations from the air. A smoke screen would merely serve to give away the location of a ship, rather than protecting it. Another strongly pressed objection is that the German ships were anchored and not in motion. The bombardiers from Langley never found that the targets upon which they practiced in motion ever spoiled their angle. An airplane can bomb in the same direction in which the target is traveling and will have a longer time to direct the shot than they would with the ship standing still. No vessel can dodge quickly enough to move her entire length from the place where the bomb will land. It has been said that these operations which were, by the way, conducted as tactical problems, were for the purpose of sinking the German vessels and testing the ordnance of the American forces. Of a certainty both these objects were accomplished, but the people of this country will never forget that airplanes with their deadly bombs can, have, and perhaps will again, sink those great fighters which float on the seas.

DEVELOPING ANTI-AIRCRAFT M.G. MATERIAL.

Early in the World War the necessity for providing ground troops with means of protecting themselves against attacks from the air became apparent. In order that an immediate defense might be set up, it was necessary to turn to weapons already on hand, inasmuch as warfare conducted from the air was a development wholly incident to the World War, and the necessity for providing anti-aircraft defense was not foreseen and no steps had, therefore, been taken to develop matériel primarily for this purpose. Machine guns and automatic rifles were available and in the hands of troops, and steps were, therefore, taken to adapt these weapons for use against aerial targets. This was done by the troops themselves and by supply units in direct contact with the troops by adapting improvised mounts so that high angle fire could be delivered, and by the development of crude sights so as to enable the operators of the weapons to give approximate direction to their fire. As a further assistance to gunners free use was made of tracer ammunition, which had previously been developed for use in machine guns mounted upon aircraft.

At the same time considerable work was undertaken to develop and manufacture suitable anti-aircraft material to be issued to troops charged with defense against aircraft. Owing to the complexity of the problem and to the pressing nature of other matters considered of more importance, only limited progress had been made when the hostilities ceased. Since that time the Ordnance Department has devoted a great deal of attention

to this matter. The development of sights for the Browning machine gun and the Browning automatic rifle has been completed, and the manufacture of a limited number has been undertaken. The development of a suitable means for quickly converting a machine gun, used primarily against ground targets, so that it may be fired against aerial targets, is under way. A tripod mount, designed to carry two Browning machine rifles, which provides all around traverse and permits of the firing of both guns together or either gun alone at angles up to ninety degrees' elevation, is nearing completion and will shortly be tested.

The latest machine gun development of J. M. Browning, namely, the caliber .50 machine gun, will be perfected so as to permit of its efficient use against aircraft and other aerial targets. This high-powered machine gun will probably entirely displace the caliber .30 machine gun for use as an anti-aircraft weapon for those troops whose primary duty is the protection of ground targets from aerial attack. The development of suitable sights and ammunition for this weapon will probably make it the most formidable ground enemy of aircraft in existence at the present time and will undoubtedly reduce very materially the effectiveness of bombing operations and the punishment of ground troops by aircraft.

AERIAL RACE FOR PULITZER TROPHY.

The annual aerial race for the Pulitzer Trophy, which was won on Nov. 25, 1920, at Mitchel Field, Long Island, N.Y., by Capt. Corliss C. Moseley, Air Ser., U.S.A., who flew as a representative of the Aero Club of Detroit, making 178 miles over a triangular course of six laps in 44 min. 29.57 sec., is to take place at Omaha on Nov. 3. The race is to be held under the auspices of the Aero Club of Omaha. Secretary of War Weeks and Secretary of the Navy Denby have notified the club that because of the necessary funds being unavailable their departments will be unable to participate in the meet, but at the same time expressed their deep personal interest in the coming race. A number of business men and others in Nebraska have arranged, however, to raise whatever amount may be required to finance the meet and will defray the expense of bringing Army and Navy fliers and the machines to Omaha, and returning them to their various stations when the tournament is ended.

ALTITUDE RECORD FOR SEAPLANE CLAIMED.

The altitude record for a seaplane carrying three passengers was claimed on Aug. 16 by Comdr. David McCulloch, U.S.N.R.F., who was one of the pilots of the Navy NC-3, which made the voyage across the Atlantic, when he climbed to an altitude of 20,000 feet. The flight, which took place at Port Washington, N.Y., was made in the presence of several Army and Navy officers and of officials of the Aero Club of America. The former record was 16,000 feet, made by Caleb Bragg, also in a seaplane. Commander McCulloch, who is a test pilot for the company which manufactures the machine, a Loening, said that the altitude mentioned was gained in forty-eight minutes. Freezing temperature prevented a still higher altitude from being attempted, those in the machine wearing light clothing.

FLYING PAY FOR PERSONNEL DISABLED IN SERVICE.

A bill introduced by Chairman Wadsworth, of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, extending the time that officers and men who are disabled in the Service are entitled to flying pay from one to three months, has been strongly endorsed by Secretary of War Weeks. The bill provides that the pay shall cease upon the retirement or resignation of an officer or enlisted man from the Service. The Secretary in his letter to Chairman Wadsworth says that one month is sufficient time for a member of the Air Service who has sustained slight injuries, but one who has been seriously injured it is not sufficient. He declares that three months is none too long a period in some cases for a flyer to recover, and that during the time he should be entitled to his regular pay.

REPORT ON BOMBING OF GERMAN SHIPS.

The official report of the Army and Navy officers appointed to attend the aerial bombing of the former German warships off the Virginia capes recently, was submitted on Aug. 18 to the Joint Army and Navy Board, of which Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., is chairman.

HOUSE OBJECTS TO GEN. WOOD APPOINTMENT.

That the Wadsworth bill making Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., eligible for the Governor Generalship of the Philippines while he is on the active list of the Army, referred to on page 1342, cannot be put through the House was the information given to Secretary of War Weeks at a conference on Aug. 19. Aside from the Secretary the conference was attended by majority leader Mondell, Chairman Campbell, of the Rules Committee, and members of the House Committee on Military Affairs. The plan proposed by the Secretary was to introduce the Wadsworth bill in the House and pass it under a special rule before the recess of Congress. The leaders of the House told the Secretary after canvassing the situation they had reached the conclusion the bill would be defeated if it came up in the House. They were emphatic in their declarations that it was not on account of unfriendly feeling towards General Wood, but on account of the precedent that it would set. If General Wood refuses to resign from the Army or go on the retired list to accept the Governor Generalship, it is stated he will be offered a place upon the military commission at the Disarmament Conference.

BERGDOLL COMMITTEE REPORT.

The special Congressional committee which investigated the escape of Grover C. Bergdoll, draft deserter, from Fort Jay on Aug. 18, submitted majority and minority reports. Those named in the former as being "culpable" are Samuel T. Ansel, a former brigadier general in the Army; Col. John E. Hunt, U.S.A., who was in command at Fort Jay, and Major C. C. Cresson, U.S.A., who was judge advocate of the G.C.M. before which Colonel Hunt was tried. The minority report accuses no one directly of conspiracy except Bergdoll and his civilian relatives and friends. Major Gen. Peter C. Harris, The Adjutant General of the Army, is criticised as being "primarily responsible" for the situation which made possible the escape of Bergdoll. Major Bruce R. Campbell, U.S.A., who defended Bergdoll at the court-martial, was specifically exonerated of wrongdoing.

National Guard

NATIONAL GUARD AND NATIONAL DEFENSE.

Improving National Defense Law Provisions.

The Senate on Aug. 11 passed the bill (S. 2307) to amend various provisions of the National Defense act in National Guard matters. This bill was explained in full in our issue of July 30, page 1272. These amendments have been agreed to by a conference of adjutants general of the states, by the National Guard officers interested, by the Chief of the Bureau of Militia Affairs, by the joint committee of Guard and Regular officers on the General Staff, by the Secretary of War, and unanimously by the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

Generally speaking, these amendments improve, in minor respects, the status of the National Guard and its officers. "For example," as explained by Mr. Wadsworth, "to-day a National Guard officer can not be put upon the eligibility list for General Staff duty unless he shall have already displayed General Staff qualification during the last war. That manifestly is unjust, because there is another provision of the statute which authorizes the Secretary of War to appoint National Guard officers to serve here with the General Staff on temporary detail. Many of them have served here. Many are still serving, doing excellent work, doing more than any other element in merging the Guard and the Regulars into a better understanding. This bill, among other amendments, provides that when a National Guard officer, having served a detail here with the General Staff, displays eminent qualifications for General Staff duty his name may be placed upon the eligibility list for General Staff work."

"Commissions of National Guard officers come directly from the Government, but in the Army Reorganization act we also authorize National Guard officers to accept Reserve commission, which come directly from the President. Hundreds and hundreds of them have done it. Their acceptance of Reserve commissions makes them eligible for duty with their consent with Regular troops and to enjoy all the status of a Regular officer. Now, this little inconsistency has come up: A National Guard officer will accept a commission as a captain in the Reserve. He is a captain in the Guard when he does that. Subsequently he is promoted to be a major in the Guard. He is still a captain in the Reserve, and there is no provision of law which will permit him to be promoted to be a major in the Reserve, so that his grade in the two categories shall be the same. The bill takes care of that. The bill also simplifies the method of the disbursement of National Guard funds in the several states. At present the Quartermaster General has to pay the National Guard troops in the states. This bill permits the disbursing officer in the state to pay them, thereby saving a lot of paper work and time."

The sections of the National Defense act amended by the bill are Nos. 5, General Staff; 37, Officers' Reserve Corps; 67, Appropriation Apportionment; 81, Militia Bureau; 99, School Attendance; 109 and 110, Pay rates of N.G. officers and men, and disbursement of funds. The commanding officer of a company or corresponding unit is to receive the \$240 annual addition to drill pay, heretofore provided for a captain.

REORGANIZATION OF THE 42D DIVISION.

Considerable headway has been made with the reorganization of the famous 42d or Rainbow Division. This division, made up of National Guard troops from twenty-six states, was assembled at Camp Mills, L.I., in August and September, 1917. It sailed for Europe in October, 1917, in the first convoy making use of the seized German ships. It first appeared on the front near Lunville in Lorraine in February, 1918. After a month's service, split up among four French infantry divisions, the 42d was reunited and took over the Baccarat sector from the French, thus being the first American division was withdrawn and proceeded to the east of sion was withdrawn and taken around to the Champagne, where it was put in line near Jonchery-sur-Suippe, thus being directly in front of the center of the last big German assault of the war. With the 3d and one-half of the 28th Division, who were near Chateau-Thierry, the 42d shares the honor of being the only American troops to have gone through the experience of facing a full fledged modern attack. As soon as it was certain the attack in the Champagne was thoroughly broken the division was pulled out of line and hurried to a rendezvous position just west of the Chateau-Thierry-Soissons Highway, from which they relieved the 26th Division and a French division to the east of the road. They continued the advancing crossing the Ourcq only after a bitter fight. Aug. 2 they were relieved by the 4th Division except the artillery which continued to the Vesle and remained with the 4th Division until they were relieved the night of Aug. 11. The division had the center of attack on the south side of the St. Mihiel salient on Sept. 11 and at the termination of the advance remained in line until Sept. 30, when it was withdrawn to be hurried by marching to the Argonne. The artillery was put in action immediately, first in support of the 3d and then in support of the 32d Division in Montfaucon. The whole division relieved the 1st Division on Oct. 5, and after considerable loss succeeded in capturing the hills which were the key to the Kriemhilde-Stellung. On Nov. 1 they were relieved by the 2d Division and passed to the reserve of the 3d Corps on the left. On Nov. 5 the division again attacked and continued the advance to the hills just south of Sedan. A detachment of the 165th Infantry (69th N.Y.) penetrated the village of Wadincourt, thus getting closer to Sedan than the troops of any other unit engaged in the race for Sedan. On the night of Nov. 9 the division was relieved by the French division on its left and the 77th Division on its right, expanding to the left and right respectively. The 42d Division had been designated along with the 1st, 2d and a number of other divisions to participate in the next attack, which was planned with Metz as an objective, but this never came off because of the armistice. The reorganization when broached at the Division Convention, which took place recently in Cleveland, was taken up with the wildest enthusiasm by the delegates. Adjutant Gen. J. Leslie Kincaid, of New York, in a communication addressed to Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., and Major Gen. George C. Rickards, U.S.A., Chief of the Militia Bureau, recommended that the 69th Infantry, N.Y.N.G., which served in the World War as the 165th U.S. Infantry, be made an additional regiment of Infantry in New York state's allotment, with a view to its assignment to the 42d Division. It is also announced that the Adjutant General of Ohio has agreed to the 166th Ohio Infantry becoming an additional regiment of Infantry, being assigned to the 42d Division.

GENERAL PERSHING ON GUARD CAMPS.

Gen. John J. Pershing, Chief of Staff, said of his recent tour of some of the National Guard camps he had never seen such enthusiasm and co-operation. The Regular Army is showing an enthusiasm for the work that was immensely pleasing to him, he added. The proposed school for the instruction of National Guard officers was a pertinent and interesting matter, said General Pershing, and when it has been worked out he said the plan would be made public. The National Guard increased by 14,198 commissioned and enlisted during the month of June, according to War Department figures. One hundred and seventy-eight reports of new units were received during this month, of which 169 received Federal recognition and nine were returned for correction of irregularities before recognition could be extended. By arms of the Service, the commissioned and enlisted strength on June 30 was: State staff, 366 commissioned, 271 enlisted; Infantry, 3,016 and 65,664; Tank units, 27 and 496; Cavalry, 533 and 10,490; Field Artillery, 532 and 14,867; Coast Artillery Corps, 403 and 8,450; Corps of Engineers, 156 and 3,054; Signal Corps, 48 and 781; Air Service, 20 and 90; Medical Corps, 405 and 2,768; Trains, Q.M.C., 37 and 866; total, 5,843 commissioned, 107,797 enlisted; aggregate, 113,640.

COMPUTATION OF N.G. ARMORY DRILL PAY.

Major Gen. George C. Rickards, Chief of Militia Bureau, has notified all adjutants general of the states of an opinion of the J.A.G. of the Army as to the requisite number of enlisted men of National Guard organizations for attendance at armory drills to entitle the officers of such organizations to pay. The opinion, which has been approved by the Secretary of War, reads: "The term 'per centum of enlisted strength' as used in the statute under consideration (Sec. 109, act of June 3, 1916, as amended by the act of June 4, 1920), means that per centum of the actual number of enlisted men belonging to the organization and that no arbitrary or minimum number can be adopted as a basis for computation." For example, for an organization of two officers and sixty men, one officer and thirty-six men must attend; for an organization of three officers and eighty-five men, two officers and fifty-one men must attend—fifty per cent. of the actual commissioned strength, and sixty per cent. of the actual enlisted strength. Paragraph 491 (a), National Guard Regulations, 1919, will be amended in accordance with this opinion in the revision now being prepared.

SERVICE SCHOOLS FOR NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS.

Applications from National Guard officers desiring to attend special Service schools, which last year were far in excess of the limit placed on special courses by the appropriations, are not as urgent as desired by the Militia Bureau. Major Gen. George C. Rickards, chief of the bureau, states that the officers who have completed the course at Camp Benning are enthusiastic over the training they received, and are writing to the bureau expressing their appreciation. Additional applicants for the term following that beginning at the Infantry School on Sept. 1 can be accommodated, and it is advised that applications be forwarded to the bureau without delay. The work of reorganizing the entire Militia Bureau with a view to conducting its activities to the satisfaction of all concerned is proceeding after a slight delay due to adjustments in the supply section. In a very little time everything will be working smoothly, General Rickards confidently assures the Service.

14TH N.Y.—COL. F. W. BALDWIN.

The 14th Infantry, N.Y.N.G., Col. F. W. Baldwin, which has been undergoing fifteen days of progressive field training at the state camp at Peekskill, N.Y., has made an exceptionally good record in its varied duties. The program of work laid out for the regiment included rifle practice, field problems, gas training, physical, bayonet and Infantry drills, patrols, interior guard duty, etc., in all of which the command made the most commendable progress. While the program of work was strenuous, there was also reasonable time for games and recreation. The instructors of the Regular Army on duty at the camp, headed by Col. George D. Moore, it is understood are very much pleased with the record of the regiment. Less than a year ago the 14th was in poor condition and was in danger of disbandment, but by earnest effort recruiting increased and nearly all its companies have been Federalized.

Major Gen. Robert L. Bullard, U.S.A., reviewed the regiment on Sunday, Aug. 14, and spent the day at camp as the guest of Colonel Baldwin. After the march past General Bullard turned to Colonel Baldwin and said: "Colonel Baldwin, I congratulate you on the military fitness and efficiency of your command." The regiment will entrain at Ros Hook for its home station, Brooklyn, early Sunday morning, Aug. 21, and will arrive in New York city about eleven a.m. Colonel Baldwin will proceed to Federalize three of the remaining un-Federalized companies of his regiment as soon as possible. Co. M, the Flushing company of the regiment, has received orders which designate it as the 102d Observation Squadron, which create that company into a divisional air unit of the 27th Division.

Industrial Mobilization

Along with the great American fallacy that we can raise an Army overnight is the still greater but more modern one that we can turn out the armament the next day. We cannot understand that in order to have effective INDUSTRIAL MOBILIZATION in war we must have INDUSTRIAL PREPARATION in peace. The editor had his eyes opened to how much greater extent industry plays a vital part in war than has ever been the case before when visiting the British and French fronts as far back as 1914 when the British lacked shells and the British and the French both had an insufficient supply of heavy field and machine guns, and they both entirely lacked hand grenade and trench mortars, while the enemy had all these weapons. When he visited England in March, 1915, and saw to an even greater extent than in France, which had been much better prepared, the tremendous effort being made and how long it took to really mobilize industry for war, an impression was made which will never be forgotten. Last summer when with the Polish army in the Kief campaign and later with the Vistula campaign in which the communists were decisively defeated, he had borne in on him day by day while watching the fighting how the lack of modern industry which could supply the essential weapons and their projectiles weakened an Army. The battlefields of these two campaigns were more like those of the last century than the ones of modern war. A single first-class combat division properly armed and

supplied could have torn its way through either the Russian or the Polish army at any time. For this reason it is the intention to constantly maintain a department in the JOURNAL under the heading of INDUSTRIAL MOBILIZATION.

NAVY YARDS ON EQUALITY WITH FACTORIES.

Representative Hull of Iowa appeared before the House Naval Affairs Committee on Aug. 10 on behalf of his bill (H.R. 7734), which provides that all orders or contracts entered into by the Navy Department under the law placed with Government-owned establishments shall be considered as obligations in the same manner as provided for similar orders placed with private contractors, and that appropriations for such work or material shall remain available for payment therefor as in the case of contracts or orders with private contractors. Mr. Hull explained that the Comptroller of the Treasury had ruled that under the law the annual appropriations for maintenance of the Navy must be expended within the period covered by the appropriation, except that orders or contracts for the manufacture and delivery of material, when placed with commercial establishments, are chargeable, after delivery of the material and its acceptance, to the appropriation of the year within which the contract is made. Secretary of the Navy Denby, in a letter to Senator Lodge, pointed out the situation and urged an amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill designed to correct the handicap, but the adoption of the amendment failed. In his letter to Senator Lodge, Secretary Denby said that such an amendment was necessary because payments can be made only upon delivery of material satisfying specifications, and that unless such a provision existed a deficiency might be created in the year succeeding that in which the contract was placed. On a previous occasion Representative Hull, on the floor of the House, cited an instance where the Bureau of Ordnance was unable to place an order with the navy yard, Washington, for certain 14-inch shell because the delivery of these shell would extend over a period of thirteen months and the cost of them would be a drain upon the Ordnance appropriations for the coming year. As a result of this condition an order for these shell was placed with private manufacturers at a price higher than the estimated cost if the shell had been manufactured at the navy yard at Washington. Mr. Hull explained that such conditions frequently occurred, and that it was his opinion that a great deal of money could be saved to the Government if this restriction were removed from the Navy Department as is the case in the War Department, which had saved thousands of dollars by having work done at Government arsenals rather than by private concerns.

SOLUTION OF ORDNANCE PROBLEMS.

Announcement was made by the ordnance division of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at the offices of the society in New York city on July 30 that a joint meeting is to be held by the society, the Army Ordnance Association and the Society of Aeronautic Engineers at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds on Oct. 7, following an offer of the division to place its resources at the disposal of the Ordnance Department of the Army in the solution of engineering and production problems, according to an article in the New York Times. The division was formed with the co-operation of Major Gen. C. C. Williams, U.S.A., Chief of Ordnance. Members of the executive committee of the division are Col. C. L. H. Ruggles and James L. Walsh, and Lieut. Col. George L. Wall, all Ord. Dept., U.S.A.

Major Glen F. Jenks, U.S.A., on duty in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, has made a survey for the Society of Mechanical Engineers of the progress in ordnance since the armistice. He is quoted as saying in his report, that the American Army gun of the future will be of greater range and mobility. An enormous field must be covered in the development of this country's ordnance plans. The present tendency, he says, is toward more powerful guns for seacoast defense. The Germans recognized the value of range, not only in the design, but also in mounting guns on carriages so that their maximum range could be secured. The "big Bertha" fired against Paris was of little or no direct military value.

The efforts of the ordnance engineer since the war have been devoted mostly to the development of design under the Westervelt Board program, he continues. Under that program the same calibers used during the war will be developed, but they will have greater range, flexibility of mount and mobility. Longer range will be attained partly through ammunition development, but also by increase in the length and muzzle velocity of the gun. Weight of the gun must be reduced as much as possible. To secure this three lines are being followed; material of higher physical qualities; by wire wrapping the tube; and by the "autofrettage" process. No new problems are involved in the construction of the wire-wrapped gun, but much remains to be done in developing a satisfactory steel, free from internal stresses and uniform. In the autofrettage method the gun is built up of a few pieces of steel of medium physical qualities. The walls are internally stressed beyond their elastic limit by internal hydraulic pressure. The condition set up is similar to that produced by the shrinking process, but can be applied to the whole gun, whereas shrinkage is limited to the hooped portion. For a given strength thinner walls are sufficient. This assures minimum weights. The process is also cheaper than either the built-up or wire-wrapped method. A research program has been undertaken at Watertown Arsenal to determine the laws underlying the autofrettage process. One 155-millimeter howitzer is now ready for autofrettage. Much research work remains to be done in determining the proper form of rifling, effect of variations of elements of the bore upon the life of the gun, production and heat-treating of metals, and in checking the fundamental formulas of gun design. Our knowledge of the theory of gun construction is rather unsatisfactory. Two independent lines of carriage development are being pursued; the wheel type and the caterpillar type. No marked development is being attempted in sighting systems. For anti-aircraft material development of a satisfactory fuse for high-muzzle velocities is a limiting factor. Two calibers of guns are being developed, 3-inch and 4.7-inch. The big problem is to develop a satisfactory sighting and fire-control system.

The present tendency is toward more powerful guns for seacoast defense. Some gain in power may be obtained by increasing length and muzzle velocity, but the logical step is an increase in caliber.

Interesting War Books

PACIFISTS INEVITABLY WRONG.

The Foundations of Domestic and International Peace as Deduced from a Study of the History of Nations, by S. C. Vestal. (G. P. Putnam's Sons: New York.) Not since Mahan's memorable work on "Sea Power" has so thoughtful and authoritative an exposition of the philosophy of history been contributed by any American as S. C. Vestal's "The Maintenance of Peace," says the Milwaukee Sentinel in the following review of this highly important work. Vestal, like Mahan, is in the Service, lieutenant colonel in the Regular Army, and his book too garners the fruitage of a lifetime of reading and thought. The author's cardinal merit is not conversancy with the course of history, but the grasp that enables him to marshal facts in logical sequence as well as in their relation to one another. For this reason his rapid review of the World War is probably the most illuminating yet written, dealing as it does with causes and principles stripped bare of detail. The fever of armaments is shown setting in, a competition due to the ambition of one state and the natural fear of the rest, who acted upon a wise instinct although they failed to sense the real cause and neglected to combine against the aggressor. "The treasonable growth of pacifism," as it is termed, which helped lull the world asleep while the foe was actually preparing, is identified as the subtlest form of German propaganda. There is implied criticism of English ineptitude in the pre-war crisis. "The saddest thing in history is Sir Edward Grey's failure to perceive that the occasion demanded a menace."

The only hope of maintaining peace lies in concerted action against the first aggressor. Overarmed and underarmed nations are alike a menace to the peace of the world. Belgium gave proof that there is no place on earth for the weak, unarmed, neutralized state. Not benevolence, but armed justice must deal with gigantic ambitions. Neutralism is synonymous with cowardice when absolutism is making a bid for world dominion. What sort of reasoning could lead men to suppose that they will advance the cause of peace by remaining quiescent while their neighbor is being scourged, his cities burned, his women ravished? Again and again the results of pacifism have been written in history in letters of fire. Even all powerful Rome found pacifism freighted with disaster. A most striking instance is England's suffering Denmark to be crushed as part of Bismarck's plan, for with that act her prestige began to decline. The world has thus far been saved from the domination of a single nation by the fact that the strongest military power has never been at the same time the strongest naval power. Sea power has been the defense of weaker states against attempts by the stronger to extend their rule. Therefore sea power should never be emasculated by adoption of the rule that private property at sea shall be exempt from capture. For the uprising of small states against the overgrown state seeking to overpower them is the most hopeful symptom in the political life of the world.

It is plain that our ship of state no longer rides in a land-locked harbor, but is sailing the open sea of world politics, where sound seamanship is essential if disaster is to be averted. Never was a high average of intelligence so imperatively needed as by our augmented electorate. Something wiser than partisanship must determine our national policy. Politicians are given over to local and party interests. Even editors and publicists are prone to take short views, heedless of the warnings written in history. Why should it be necessary to plunge into a world war every century or so? Only because the lessons to be learned from previous wars have not been comprehended except by a few military and naval men and close students of history. At this juncture a book like Colonel Vestal's, envisaging current issues on a basis of statesmanship rather than partisanship, has an unique value. The thoughtful reader will find in it justification for a profound distrust of the League of Nations; he will judge pacifism by the mischief it has wrought; he will know just why arbitration is a delusion, and why disarmament and the neutralization of small states must forever be ineffectual in bringing about peace. There is, in short, hardly a current issue to the better understanding of which this informing volume does not contribute. It is not only thoughtful, illuminating, but it is a virile book, infused with high courage such as men need to face a world like ours.

WAR AND BUSINESS CO-ORDINATED.

A Journal of the Great War, by Brig. Gen. Charles G. Dawes, N.A. (Houghton, Mifflin Co.: New York.) This work, one of the most important contributions to World War literature that has yet appeared, has well been described as "a real book by a real man." It might be added that it is a "great" journal of the great war. In consenting to undertake, at the commencement of our entry into the World War, one of the most important and difficult tasks that has ever been given an individual, that of solving and carrying to successful completion the problem of supply and supply movement of the American Expeditionary Forces, General Dawes was thoroughly aware of what seemed to be the almost insurmountable difficulties that lay before him, but he went ahead with the work and carried it through to the successful completion of which his Government, his superior officers and the American people in general are aware. Perhaps one of the most interesting and unusual features that characterized his task was that he applied to it the broad, practical and up-to-date methods he had practiced in his own business affairs while in civil life, plus the exercise of sound, common, sense, and the cutting of official red tape when he believed the circumstances justified his doing so and his assumption of full responsibility for his acts. He was without previous military experience. How well General Dawes's methods succeeded were shown by the results and the record, which, in consequence, he achieved. To the reader of his book will probably come the suggestion that here is a man who had a message to give to the world and who went ahead and gave it, simply but directly and in a very convincing way, yet conveyed in form and language that all can readily understand, while all through it is found the "humaneness" of the relator and his detestation of sham and pretense on the part of some of those with whom he came in contact. Contained in two volumes, it is set forth chiefly in diary form, which adds to its interest. In a preface the author says, in part: "While emergency, as a rule, affected the only excep-

tions—and these exceptions are but few—yet this journal records the action of one great commander who offered to surrender power for the common good before an emergency became acute—John J. Pershing—and whatever condemnation history may visit upon others in this regard, his fame will only shine the brighter." Elsewhere he says: "In the pages of this journal may be traced the evolution, under great difficulties, of certain military principles whose recognition hereafter is necessary if allied armies are to be effectively fought as one army. In proposing and establishing them, notwithstanding the innumerable obstructions interposed by the authorities of the independent armies and governments, doubly formidable because national pride can always be invoked against the establishment of a superior co-ordinating power, results were effected important enough, from a military standpoint, to make these principles certain of acceptance in the next war fought by allied armies." General Dawes entered the Service in May, 1917, as major of the 17th Engineer Regiment, N.A., and was with the organization overseas, but on Aug. 29 his old friend, General Pershing, told him that he wished him to organize and head a board which would co-ordinate all purchasing for the U.S. Army in France, also the Red Cross and the Army Y.M.C.A., and in addition be general purchasing agent in Europe for the A.E.F. in France, with unlimited discretion and authority to make the necessary plans and carry them out. He accepted and proceeded at once with his new duty. General Dawes narrates one of the many humorous and entertaining happenings which took place while occupying his new post. "We [General Pershing was in the party] lunched in a house owned by Ogden Mills, which was formerly the palace of Marshal Lannes. Colonel Harbord and the Adjutant General—Colonel Alvord—and Captain Collins were with us. As I looked around me I said: 'John, when I contrast these barren surroundings with the luxuriousness of our early life in Lincoln, Nebr., it does seem that a good man has no real chance in the world.' To which John meditatively replied, 'Don't it beat hell?'" Filled to overflowing with facts concerning the participation of the American forces overseas in the war, the book is not alone of deep interest to all who wish to obtain an insight of the manner in which our forces overseas were supplied with the means to carry on, but it has historical value which will everywhere be recognized, and as such should have a place in every public and private library in the country. The more than 600 pages forming the two volumes contain innumerable illustrations of American and foreign officers and others, and scenes, with an appendix containing General Dawes's report as general purchasing agent and chairman of the General Purchasing Board of the A.E.F., made to the Commanding General, Service of Supply, A.E.F.

HISTORY OF 129TH FIELD ARTILLERY, N.A.

The Artilleryman: The Experiences and Impressions of an American Artillery Regiment in the World War, by Jay M. Lee. (Spencer Printing Co.: Kansas City, Mo.) This book, which is a model for regimental histories, is the World War record of the 129th Field Artillery, written by one who was a member of the regiment from the date of its organization until its demobilization. It is not only attractively arranged and profusely illustrated, but has accurate maps of all actions in which the regiment participated, as well as airplane photographs of the country in which it operated. All orders and information concerning personnel having to do with the regiment are included. Despite the detail with which it is written, there is no effect of tiresomeness in reading it. On the contrary, it is extremely interesting and holds the interest of the reader. It also shows that accurate records were kept at all times by the regiment. The 129th Field Artillery, commanded by Col. K. D. Klemm, U.S.A., a graduate of the class of 1905, U.S.M.A., who afterwards resigned from the Service was before the war commander of the 1st Artillery, Missouri National Guard.

STORY OF A BRITISH DUG-OUT.

Experiences of a Dug-out—1914-1918, by Major Gen. Sir C. E. Callwell (E. P. Dutton and Co.: New York). The author, a distinguished retired officer of the British army, who served throughout the World War, explains his use of the words "dug-out" by observing that his "period of service on the active list closed a few days before the armistice of Nov. 11, so no claim can be put forward to have formed one of that band of dug-outs who became dug-ins, and who continued to serve their country for extended periods with self-sacrificing devotion, although the enemy was no longer at the gate." He reviews the outbreak of the war, relates experiences at the War Office, conditions concerning the Dardanelles and in the Near East "and other side shows," the munitions question, two missions to Russia made by him, and discusses military and political questions which arose during the war. He also says: "General Pershing and his staff arrived in England just at this time, and I enjoyed the pleasure of meeting them and discussing many matters. The attitude of these distinguished soldiers, one and all, impressed us most agreeably. We found a body of officers who, while manifestly knowing uncommonly well what they were about, were bent on learning from us everything that they possibly could, and who, from the outset, proved themselves singularly ready to fall in with our methods of doing business, even where those methods differed widely from what they had been accustomed to."

THE MIRRORS OF WASHINGTON.

The Mirrors of Washington, by Anonymous (G. P. Putnam's Sons: New York). These "mirrors" need to be resilvered. They purport to give correct reflections of certain men prominent in American life, but in fact they do nothing of the kind. The effort to copy the English book, The Mirrors of Downing Street, which created a certain sensation in England, is obvious. The author gives what purport to be, in a sense, critical sketches of President Harding, former President Woodrow Wilson, Ambassador George Harvey, Secretary of State C. E. Hughes, Edward M. House, Herbert C. Hoover, Henry Cabot Lodge, Bernard M. Baruch, Elihu Root, Hiram W. Johnson, Philander C. Knox, Robert Lansing, Boies Penrose and William E. Borah. With perhaps, to an extent, the exception of Secretary Hoover, Mr. Baruch and Senator Penrose, his criticism of these men is ill-natured, prejudiced and unfair. It may be admitted, however, that he is not influenced by political bias, for while he says unpleasant things about President Harding, he is equally unjust in many things he says of former President Wilson. The book will not be taken very seriously by the average reader.

Change in Ownership

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL UNDER NEW CONTROL.

The American Army and Navy Journal, Incorporated, begins its publication of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL with this issue. It is a new corporation formed under the laws of New York for the express purpose of publishing the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and engaging in such other military publication business as it may see fit. The president is Brig. Gen. Henry J. Reilly, I.N.G., Class 1904, U.S.M.A., who is also the editor-in-chief. The vice president and business manager is Major C. R. Baines. In taking over a paper which through its age and service has become a national institution and which through the high standard set by its previous owners, W. C. and F. P. Church, has acquired the highest reputation, the new management fully appreciates the difficulties of the task which has been undertaken.

Brevet Lieut. Col. William Conant Church, U.S.V., the founder of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and its editor-in-chief for fifty-four years, died of pneumonia at his home in New York city, May 23, 1917. Although he took part in many and varied activities of civic and national life after he resigned from the Army in 1863, he was best known as the editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. He first entered journalism in 1855 with his father in New York city and became the publisher of the New York Sun in 1860. He was appointed captain of U.S. Volunteers Oct. 4, 1862, and served on the staff of Gen. Silas Casey as an acting aid. He was present at the siege of Yorktown and during the operations in the Peninsula, taking part in the battles of Williamsburg and Fair Oaks, where he was slightly wounded. Colonel Church subsequently received the brevets of major and lieutenant colonel of Volunteers for faithful and meritorious services in the war. With his brother, the late Francis P. Church, he established the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and its first issue appeared Aug. 29, 1863.

Among the great aids given the Services by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL under the initiative of Colonel Church was securing the aid of the late J. Pierpont Morgan to organize a syndicate of bankers who loaned money to the officers of the Army when the Congress of 1876-77 refused to vote the usual annual appropriation for the support of the Military Establishment. In 1906-7 through the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Colonel Church aided in raising what was known as the "Grafton Fund" which was used to employ able counsel to obtain a decision in the Supreme Court, which forever secures to the Services, the immunity they did not have before, against trial by both a military and a civil court in violation, as was shown to the satisfaction of the Supreme Court, of the prohibition of the Constitution against double jeopardy. One of the greatest movements for preparedness, in the United States began in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL office in New York city, Nov. 24, 1871. At that time Colonel Church with the unremitting aid of Gen. George W. Wingate, and a few other earnest men, organized the National Rifle Association of America, which was followed by the establishment of the celebrated range at Creedmoor, Long Island, N.Y., in 1873. Colonel Church was literary executor of John Ericsson, the designer of the Monitor, and wrote the life of John Ericsson published in 1891.

Upon the death of Colonel Church, his only son, Willard Church, succeeded him as editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. He followed strictly in the footsteps of his father in maintaining all the high traditions of the paper, which has won the esteem of the Services for so many years. Mr. Church was born in New York city March 6, 1875, and attended the Berkeley Military School in New York city and was graduated from Yale. In order to prepare himself for a journalistic career he served as a reporter on the New York Sun from September, 1897, to December, 1899. Mr. Church became assistant editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in 1900 and later managing editor. In May, 1917, after the death of his father he became editor and publisher. In 1901 he made a trip to the Philippines with a party of Congressmen on an Army transport, visiting Army posts and stations in Luzon and the Southern Islands. This trip aided him materially in subsequently dealing with questions having to do with the Philippines. He married Miss Agnes M. Donaldson at New York city Feb. 24, 1908. He is a man of high ideals and has maintained the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in a manner thoroughly satisfactory to the Services, as numerous complimentary letters received at various times attest.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.

With this issue, Mr. E. B. Johns assumes charge of the Washington Bureau of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. The regard with which Mr. Johns is held by older officers and men in the Army and Navy who are acquainted with his work, cannot be expressed better than in the words of Brig. Gen. Merch E. Stewart, U.S.A., former editor of the Infantry Journal, who says: "I know of no one outside of the Army who is better acquainted with the needs of the Army, who has a more thorough grasp of the military situation in the United States, or who has done more for the Service." This quotation is from a great mass of testimony as to Mr. Johns's value to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. It comes from enlisted men as well as officers, as Mr. Johns, for sixteen years, has been identified with efforts to build up the defenses of the nation whether they related to the Army, Navy, National Guard, Naval Militia, Reserves for both Army and Navy and Merchant Marine. For nine years, under Col. W. C. Church, he was Washington correspondent of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. He did not content himself with merely furnishing news for the paper, but was active in securing legislation for the Services. He is recognized in Congress as an authority on military affairs and, as a consequence, is frequently consulted on Service legislation. He enjoys the confidences of many of the influential members of Congress and, as a result, has been able frequently to be of great value to the Service. In his work for national defense, he has been connected with the National Security League, was one of the organizers of the Army League, and has been active in the Navy League, having been on the editorial staff of Sea Power, published by the Navy League. During the World War, he was the editor of a military paper and organized the movement which secured communication of quarters for officers serving in the field. It is unnecessary to state that Mr. Johns will not confine his efforts to giving the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL a news service out of Washington. No one could restrain him from working for the Services. He is too deeply interested in the defenses of the nation to not labor for the welfare of the men who man them.

E D I T O R I A L

Free and loyal discussion is necessary in order to conquer the truth.—Camille Flammarion.

DISARMAMENT: SENTIMENT OR REASON.

The President of the United States has called a Disarmament Conference to take place in Washington beginning Nov. 11, the third anniversary of the armistice. This call, the acceptances, and press comment the world over, show there exists to-day amongst large masses of the people of the world a desire to do something to prevent future wars. No man who has fought and who has seen the destruction of life and property which war inevitably brings can fail to sympathize with such a desire. No man who has seen, much less participated in, the bitter struggle for a mere existence now going on in many parts of Europe as the result of the recent war but who wishes to have the maximum amount of the world's wealth used in those channels which will give the greatest number of individuals the greatest opportunity to successfully overcome poverty and ignorance and obtain some of that happiness which our Constitution recognizes the right of every one to pursue. The only possible road to peace must lie through the discovery of the causes of war and their removal. President Harding goes to the heart of this in his invitation to the conference. He says: "It is, however, quite clear that there can be no final assurance of the peace of the world in the absence of the desire for peace, and the prospect of reduced armaments is not a hopeful one unless this desire finds expression in a practical effort to remove causes of misunderstanding and to seek ground for agreement as to principles and their application."

That the President and his immediate advisers have clear ideas on the subject there can be little doubt. Their public statements with respect not only to the conference but subjects having to do with our national defense show that while their hearts respond to the desire for peace, their heads do not forget that we live in a world of hard facts which frequently cause events entirely at variance with our desires. The progress of world events since the armistice should have taught us that while we have the national habit of settling our foreign relations from the point of view of sentiment, all other countries still settle theirs from the point of view of the facts affecting their every-day existence. Of course, when the day comes that the attitude adopted by our Government with respect to any of our foreign relations immediately reacts through our daily business affairs upon our private lives, as is the case with nearly all other countries, our attitude toward international affairs will contain less sentiment and more practicality.

In following the disarmament question in the press and through the speeches of many Congressmen, Senators, Ministers of the Gospel and other leaders of all kinds unfortunately but little desire is found to approach it from the point of view of the facts of human nature and the world as it exists to-day. In too many cases the intolerance of the bigot, the camouflage of the politician, the moral cowardice of the average individual in the face of disagreeable truths and the mental laziness typical of the slovenly thinker are only too apparent. Our national obsession that it is the weapon which counts in war rather than the man is everywhere evident. As a nation we have always run wild with the belief that the average man needs only a weapon to be a soldier; that with some wonderful weapon suddenly created at the last moment by our national genius we can overcome any opponent regardless of his preparation for war and our lack of it. To-day as at other times in our history and at all times amongst the Pacifists this same obsession finds expression in the belief that disarming nations will cause war to cease. In other words, history will be reversed. It is not and never has been the weapon which has caused men to fight. It is and always has been the desire or passion of the man himself which has brought into existence the weapon in order that he might fight with greater danger to his enemy and less to himself.

After all, the greatest danger of the disarmament question being settled without due consideration being given to the fundamental facts probably does not come from the sentimentalist whose reasoning powers are atrophied, from the politician with his ear to the ground eager to follow any whim of his constituents in order that he may retain his place, or from the seeker after publicity who does not care what he says as long as he attracts enough attention. Our past history shows these people always make a noise entirely out of proportion to the effect they produce. The great question to-day in this country, and in nearly every other country, is a reduction and readjustment of taxation so that business, the life-blood of any country, may recover from the war debacle. The average business man, worried to death over the existing depression, anxious for the future, knows that expenses must be reduced. He is right, and there can be no argument about it. A very large part of our national income has been and still is being spent on war and those things having to do with war. The natural tendency of the business man is to demand the material reduction of the largest Government expense, just as he when reducing his own tries to cut down the largest items. The great trouble has been and still is that in talking and writing about the question of the cost of our Army and Navy there has been little or no analysis of the statistics given. Except in the Army and the Navy and to a limited extent outside, the fact is not generally appreciated that we have spent for each of our wars many times the amount of money which would have been necessary to have successfully fought and also to have maintained sufficient national defense for this purpose for a long period prior to it. Failure to prepare beforehand and immediately forgetting the lessons of each war as soon as it is over have been responsible for this. This wasteful method has also insured our having to pay for long periods after a war enormous unnecessary debts accumulated as the result of the haste and waste inseparable from going to war in a hurry when totally unprepared. While the political party in power during the war is always blamed for this the fact remains that up to the present it has been a national characteristic for which every citizen of the United States must bear his and, nowadays, her share of responsibility. A lesser though reasonably large item of unnecessary expense is due to the fact that Congress, never having adopted a military policy and stuck to it,

Disarmament or Reason Economy and the Phenomena of Force War a Serious Business

there has been a lack of continuity and co-ordination in the administration of both the Army and Navy.

The questions which the Disarmament Conference must answer for us would seem to be: (1) Who are our possible antagonists and for what causes; (2) can these causes be satisfactorily adjusted for both sides of the question; (3) if not, are the people of the nation or nations who may be our antagonists willing to yield without fighting sufficiently to meet what we regard to be our last position on the matter; (4) if not, are we willing to yield without fighting sufficiently to meet the minimum requirements of the people of our possible antagonists?

ECONOMY AND THE PHENOMENA OF FORCE.

There can be no quarrel on the part of any reasonable man with the desire of the Administration to economize, and greatly economize. Even if there was such a desire it would be hopeless because the country is solidly back of the Administration in this respect. Every editor and every real leader in public life is fully aware of this fact. Apparently a number of members of Congress, either Pacifists at heart, slovenly thinkers incapable of or too lazy to properly analyze, or else seeing an opportunity to profit cheaply by the prevailing sentiment for economy, have introduced a number of bills and resolutions all cutting down the Army and Navy. Senator Borah is the leader in this action. He is constantly speaking against reliance on force. He is trying to prove that a disarmed Germany, from the very fact that she is sparing the expenses of armament, would secure economic domination. He has proposed to cut the officers' corps of the Regular Army from fourteen thousand to seven thousand. Mr. Johnson of Mississippi has submitted a resolution to reduce the Army to 75,000 enlisted men exclusive of the Philippine Scouts. Mr. Cable of Ohio has proposed reducing the number of midshipmen at Annapolis from 2,378 to 596 and the number of cadets at West Point from 1,261 to 742. Mr. Anthony and Mr. Mondell continue as usual to actively support any measure which will leave us helpless and to oppose any measure which will give us national insurance.

Senator Borah's preaching against reliance on force shows his failure to discriminate between the action of the nation which relies upon force to seize whatever it may wish regardless of the rights of others, as was the case with Germany in the recent war, and the possession of sufficient force to prevent the unscrupulous from seizing what belongs to us or enforcing policies which we consider to be inimical to our national safety and the principles upon which this country is founded. In other words, he seems to utterly fail to grasp the fact that no matter how virtuous a nation or individual may be, that nation or person is helpless in the face of another unless sufficiently strong to prevent that other from enforcing its or his will. Like many another man born in security, brought up in security, protected all his life by a thousand safeguards to which he is so accustomed that he does not understand that they do not inevitably exist, Senator Borah does not understand the "phenomena of force." In March, 1918, when the recent Secretary of War, Mr. Baker, was visiting an American division near Baccarat he started one morning to go to a battery of field artillery which was on the reverse slope of a hill about 600 meters in front of a small village. He had hardly reached the village before the German artillery, which had located the battery the day before, started a fire of destruction at the rate of six 150-mm. projectiles a minute. Their fire was accurate, the destruction was apparent. Many of the shell fragments reached the edge of the village, clattering on the tile roofs and scarring the walls of the houses. The Secretary with the accompanying officers stood quietly watching on a little rise in the center of the village where the battery could be plainly seen across the ruins of some houses destroyed by shell fire. When it became evident that the fire was not temporary, but was to be continued the Secretary was taken away by the escorting officers. It must be said in justice to him that he showed no desire to go and every desire to stay. As he left an officer, not of the Regular Service, but a lawyer in civil life, said: "I wonder if that shelling has not finally brought home to the Secretary's mind that naked force can only be overcome by greater force; that in spite of his obvious courage, in spite of his right-mindedness, in spite of every high quality which he may possess, if they went into that battery he would be ruthlessly crushed without having done a thing to stop the German fire. I wonder, as he watched, if he realized that there was only one answer to that fire, and that is greater fire concentrated on the German battery which is producing it."

While Senator Borah is arguing about the economic advantages possessed by Germany because not spending any money on armament, how does he explain that at any time they see fit Germany's neighbors who are armed, and who propose to remain armed, having no illusions as to conditions in this world, can and do walk into Germany and take everything that they see fit. We are not concerned here for the moment with the question as to whether or not they are right or wrong in so doing. We are only interested in the facts that when the Poles saw fit they seized the Upper Silesian industrial district; that when the French saw fit they occupied Frankfurt-Main. When the French and Belgians saw fit they occupied the Ruhr industrial district. When Mr. Hoeltz, a former excellent machine gunner in the German army who had won the Iron Cross while studying the "phenomena of force" at close range during his

four years in the trenches, decided with 600 well-armed followers to seize the Saxon industrial district he did so. When the Russians last summer attacked and drove back the Poles to the Vistula in their attempt to crush Poland and join the German communists, thus spreading communism to the Rhine, the Poles, of all ages and all conditions of life, some with long war experience back of them, many with arms in their hands for the first time, who stood on the Vistula and decisively defeated the Russians, had no illusions about the "phenomena of force." They knew that unless they succeeded in applying more force to the Russians than the Russians could apply to them, individualism, which they believed in, would go under and they would have to submit to the curse of communism. Could William Jennings Bryan, Senator Borah, Jane Addams, and every other Pacifist standing on the banks of the Vistula where the Poles stood have stopped the Russian army?

The war proved beyond a reasonable doubt to every man who stood on the battlefield that one of our greatest troubles was not the possession of too many educated officers, but the possession of too few, and of insufficient military education of these. What Senator Borah and others of his kind do not realize is that the four years' training at the Military Academy is merely the beginning of the making of an efficient officer, just as the college course taken by a lawyer, an engineer or a doctor or any other professional man is merely the beginning of his training. When Congress cut the \$3,000,000 asked for to allow 30,000 citizens to attend training camps for a few weeks this summer to \$1,000,000 so that only 10,000 civilians could go, how many of its members had had the experience of the gallant young Americans taken from civil life, sent to a training camp for a few weeks and then put out in command of a platoon in the hell of a modern battlefield with, in many cases, enlisted men under them who had rifles they did not know how to use? It is not surprising that mistakes were made. It is to the highest degree complimentary to these young officers that they did as well as they did and to the enlisted men that they submitted uncomplainingly to the losses which were inflicted on them by a more experienced enemy. National Guardsmen giving up their vacations to go to camps where in many cases they cannot get proper instruction because Congress would not appropriate the relatively small sums necessary; Reserve officers giving up their vacations and going at their own expense to camps in order to get a little more training, because Congress would not appropriate the small sum of money necessary, set an example which the opposition Congressmen and their backers throughout the country would do well to copy.

The Navy lacking in many essentials, the Regular Army all too small, the civilian earning his own living but willing to give his time to the National Guard, the Reserve or the citizen training camps represent an all too small insurance on national existence. No business man would be content with a proportionate insurance on his business, because he would know he risked ruin.

WAR A SERIOUS BUSINESS.

The necessity for putting the whole of the man power of a nation under arms in time of war has been well understood on the continent of Europe since the days of Napoleon, and in Great Britain and the United States since the recent war. The necessity to mobilize all of the industries and finances of a country was only partially understood in France and Germany, and not at all anywhere else prior to the recent war. The sustained effort made by Germany for a period of more than four years could not have been kept up in spite of the excellence of her armies had it not been for the foresight which led almost immediately after war was declared to the establishment of an industrial general staff composed of the big business men of the country. Great Britain was prohibited from making a real effort even with the relatively small force she had in the field in 1914 and 1915, due to her inability to supply it with essentials in sufficient quantities. Russia's effort was a failure, largely because of her inability to supply the immense armies which she put in the field immediately war was declared. In spite of the fact that contracts for the delivery of war material to our future allies had tended to bring about a certain mobilization of our industries prior to our entry into the war, and in spite of the magnificent effort made by us after our entry, we know that even at the time of the armistice our industrial mobilization was not complete. In addition to the difficulty of producing the materials needed, was probably the still greater difficulty of transportation of both raw materials and finished products on land and above all at sea. The necessity for an American merchant marine as an auxiliary to the Navy, as a means of transporting troops, and above all as a means of getting the necessary raw material and putting the finished products where the land and sea forces needed them, was more than proven.

Sufficiently numerous land and sea forces, overwhelmingly supplied with the necessary material of every kind, are of no value unless the morale of the individuals of which they are made up is of a higher order than that of their opponents and is kept higher. The strain of modern war, particularly when long continued, is so much greater than has been the case hitherto that discipline alone will not maintain morale. The individual must thoroughly understand the cause for which he is fighting and be thoroughly convinced that it is a just one. In the last analysis in the mind of the average man this means the country in which he lives, its government and his own interest must be indissolubly united, so that there can be no question of his making the uttermost effort to win in war. The collapse of the Russian army was largely due to the ultimate conviction of the majority of the individuals within it that their interests ran counter to the interests of the Russian government and its war. There can be no doubt that the final collapse of the German army was influenced by this same disintegrating process. The weakening of the morale of the British and French armies, which gave cause for alarm in the winter of 1916-1917 and even later, was largely caused by discontent with conditions within the two countries and the efforts made by the discontented to put the government concerned, the war and those who supported its continuance, in a class apart from the

mass of the ordinary people. In summing up, even a cursory examination of the recent war will show the necessity for a thorough preparation in time of peace; so that when war does come the man power of the nation may be immediately mobilized already trained; the mobilization of the industries of the country will automatically come about and immediately produce the enormous quantities of material of all kinds needed; the land and the sea transportation will be at such a point that nothing more will have to be done than to re-route it to suit war needs; and the fact that this Government is founded on individualism and the advantages which individualism inevitably brings will be so thoroughly understood that every soldier, sailor and civilian, male and female, will cheerfully and most determinedly lend every effort to the winning of the war, no matter what the discouragements which may have to be gone through with.

Voice of the Services

The Constitution of the United States makes all males part of the organized militia of the United States during the greater part of their lives. Modern war demands great activity on the part of women of the nation. The great war showed the immense value of the work done by them. For these reasons this column is open to all citizens of the United States as well as all members of the Services to express their opinion on subjects having to do with national defense.

THE RAINBOWS IN THE CHAMPAGNE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In several accounts of the Battle of the Marne which purports to be founded on official records it is stated that the 42d Division, or Rainbow Division, was in the second position in the Champagne when the Germans made their last attack, the 15th of July, 1918. I quite understand the opportunity for error which exists in war records. However, this error has appeared so persistently that I feel a correction should be made. General Gouraud's plan for the defense of the Champagne was based on the principle of deployment in depth. The main line of Infantry resistance was an intermediate line which was some kilometers back of the original front line. At the time of the attack the front line had only a few watchers in it. Between the front line and the intermediate line localities capable of a strong defense had been chosen and garrisoned with detachments of Infantry of various strengths. The German attack surged forward without any resistance other than artillery fire until it reached these detachments. Some of them were immediately overcome, while others remained as isolated islands for some hours and in one case for two days. The attack broke on the intermediate position but only after the enemy in some cases had penetrated into it. The Infantry of the 42d Division played its full part in the defense of this intermediate position. The batteries of the division were well forward and took their full share of the defense throughout. Therefore it seems quite evident that the statement that the division was in the second line is not in accordance with the facts.

JOHN J. O'LEARY,
Late Private, 42d Division.

REMOVAL OF BUREAU CLAMP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In an article appearing in the latest issue of an Army publication argument is advanced against giving the President power to remove bureau chiefs, that a chief would "be compelled to blindly obey and never exercise his right of protest or opposition, even when he knows he is right." A stronger argument for giving the President this power could not be advanced. In the company there are privates who "know they are right" as against the judgment of the company commander. Similar convictions exist in the regiment between the company commanders and colonel, in the brigade between colonels and brigade commander, and so throughout the whole military organization, the explanation being that induction into military service does not change human nature. The same article says—referring to the amendment—"There is destined to be opposition in Congress" and contends for additional legislation the effect of which would be to make each case of a misfit bureau chief the subject of a contest in the Senate. If the bureau chief won, the President would have to keep him. If the bureau chief lost, he would go on the retired list as a general; in other words, plays a game—heads bureau chief wins, tails President loses. Officers of the "old Army" type are puzzled as to how there could be opposition. As is well known in Washington, the words *official family* have a distinctive meaning, from the eligible list those bidden by the President become members of that family. In the private family a sojourner on invitation who has displeased the head of the family or misbehaved himself would never resort to maneuvers to delay his departure. In justice to Army officers generally it can be said that statute law is not needed to separate them from an assignment where they are not wanted by their chief—a mere intimation from him would be as effective as any law. But for the rare instance where the invited member won't depart on intimation from the head of the family, an eviction law is clearly necessary. The War Department appears to have one of the rare cases on its hands and Congress is passing the necessary eviction law.

ONLY AN ONLOOKER.

DISTRIBUTION OF WAR DEPT. PUBLICATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The writer believes that a few words on the subject of distribution of War Department publications are in order. Under the present system of distribution the post at which I am serving has one copy of Special Regulations 120, one copy of Circular 293, W.D., 1920, and the only copies of Infantry Drill Regulations at the post are two copies which the writer procured personally. This condition exists in spite of requisition and request. Many other documents which should be on hand at an Infantry station are lacking. This condition has existed to a greater or lesser degree at each of the last three stations where the writer has served, each in a different corps area. If it were not for the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL I should be utterly ignorant of many matters vitally affecting a company commander.

As a remedy for the situation shown above it is suggested that each officer in the Army be carried on a mailing list in the office of The Adjutant General of the

Army or at corps area headquarters and furnished one copy of each publication in which he should be interested; also that each post, camp and station, as well as each division, regiment and company, be furnished copies of regulations which they are required to put into effect, and that this distribution be made direct as for officers. This may look like an unnecessarily expensive plan, but I am sure that if the present difficulties of commanding officers in keeping abreast of the rapid changes being made in all the regulations were fully understood there would be no hesitation in putting this plan into effect. In addition to the above it is believed that a better codification of the different series so that certain matters should always be carried in circulars, other matter in bulletins, etc., would be of great benefit. As matters are at present where circulars modify Army Regulations, bulletins and general orders it is extremely difficult to obtain complete information even when files are complete.

INFANTRY CAPTAIN.

ATTACK ON SINGLE LIST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Many Army officers have noted with great interest the fact that you have taken over the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. This interest is pronounced among captains affected by the single promotion list. These captains are not opposed to the principle of the single promotion list, but they maintain that a rule which may work fairly equitably in the case of young men entering the Service at approximately the same age and all in the same grade cannot be applied to the block of emergency officers who entered the Service from ages twenty-four to fifty-seven years, and in grades from second lieutenant to colonel.

Until recently these captains, who number some 1,200 or 1,500, have felt that the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL was pronouncedly hostile to their aspirations, and it is my personal opinion that this has reacted unfavorably to your publication. These captains, I admit, do not expect the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL to espouse their cause, especially as heretofore the War Department has been opposed to meddling with the promotion list. They do feel, however, that their side should be given a fair showing in your columns and that the publication should not persistently maintain the attitude that "the king can do no wrong," and, therefore, whatever the War Department's position on any matter may be, it must be sustained. I have been lately in close touch with the situation and it is my personal opinion that the position of the War Department and of the Committees on Military Affairs of the House and Senate is changing and that sooner or later all will agree upon some plan of relief for the present situation, which is intolerable.

Nothing is to be gained by making a fetish of the single promotion list and I believe that an Army composed of alternate layers of young and old men, in which old captains are outranked by majors young enough to be their sons, and with the older men absolutely denied any hope of promotion, cannot function with a high degree of efficiency, and I further believe that if the officers in charge of the Army's future look into this situation they will be of the same opinion.

ONE OF THE AFFECTED.

APPOINTMENT OF WARRANT OFFICERS.

Fifty warrant officers have been appointed from the War Department eligible list, bringing the strength up to that authorized in the law, namely, 1,120, including band leaders. The last man appointed was No. 1,150 on the eligible list, and there remain eligible for appointment as vacancies occur, 112. It is the opinion in the War Department that this small list will supply all the replacements for the next few years. Orders are going out to warrant officers stationed at the camps which are to be abandoned to change stations immediately. The fifty new appointees, whose orders are dated Aug. 17, are as follows:

Herbert Simmons	Sylvester F. Havey	John E. Showalter
Lewis H. Boyle	Emil Oetmann	William J. Mills
Jasper S. M. Quist	William F. Mason	Lee R. Mims
Herbert G. Knight	Jeremiah J. Murphy	C. O. McMahon
Emory L. Wallace	Willis D. Helms	Joseph M. Stewart
William Murray	Lochridge L. Key	Aaron B. Hendricks
Samuel L. Davidson	Aaron Fisher	William G. Sessamen
Martin L. Murphy	Claude H. McKenzie	Earl Fielding
Ephraim B. Dohner	Lock W. Redd	Hugh B. McManus
William Walkemeyer	Henry B. White	Everett Workman
Clarence Mitchell	George E. Sanford	N. G. Chase
Jasper M. Wolfe	Thomas E. Vereer	L. D. Bradshaw
Peter Kostler	Frank J. Hastings	S. G. Forest
John A. Hillard	James E. Daly	W. C. Dodd
Sylvester Kearns	Roy Branstetter	F. D. McGraw
Johannes Hoebe	Joseph Lambert	Corbett Carmichael
Douglas S. Seaborn	Otto F. Feldt	

READJUSTMENT OF SERVICE PAY.

Speaker Gillette has appointed Representatives Butler, chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs; McKenzie, Tilson, Byrnes of South Carolina and Oliver, members representing the House of Representatives on the special committee which is to investigate and report relative to the readjustment of the pay and allowances of the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Services. The Senate members of the special committee are Chairman Wadsworth of the Committee on Military Affairs, Senators Walsh of Montana, McKinley, Newberry and Fletcher. Hearings will probably be held the latter part of September. In connection with reconsideration of the bonus increases authorized in the act of May 18, 1920, the special committee will have its attention directed to an interesting tabulation on food prices made in the office of the Quartermaster General. This gives a comparison between the prices at the Sales Commissary at Washington Barracks in June, 1908, the year the Army had its first pay increase in some thirty years, and the prices in June, 1921.

U.S. MARINES' FINE RECORD OF SHOOTING.

The rifle team from the U.S. Marine Corps distinguished itself at Wakefield, Mass., Aug. 10-13 in the shooting competitions of the United Services of New England by winning eight matches out of ten in which it took part. Sergt. Thomas J. Jones, who won the Campbell match, made 132 consecutive bull's-eyes, which, it is believed, established a world record. A telegram to Sergeant Jones from Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt congratulating him on his splendid performance said: "It is straight shooting that made this country a country originally, and in time of need it will be straight shooting that will keep it a country in the future."

Fighting New Going On

The primary center of interest the past week as far as fighting is concerned has been in the Near East. It is interesting to note that again as was the case for many years, the British Empire and Russia face each other as they did prior to the days when a mutual fear of Germany's growing power and aggressiveness made them unwilling allies. Constantinople and Central Asia were the two principal bones of contention before. The Turk is out of Constantinople and British troops form part of the garrison. From a practical military point of view Great Britain has taken over Persia, which, with her conquest of Mesopotamia, gives her the region south of the Caspian and the Caucasus as a point of contact with the Russian. The Turk, while reduced by the war to pretty much his original territory in Asia Minor, still holds the balance of power. Until Germany's rise to power, Great Britain always supported the Turk to keep the Russian as far as possible away from the Mediterranean and land routes to India. Kemal Pasha, who represents the real Turkish power at the present time, has a treaty with the Russians in which they promise to help him liberate Turkey completely from Allied control, and he, in return, gives them a free passage at all times through the Bosphorus and Dardanelles while closing these straits to other powers in time of war. It is primarily the revival of Russia's threat to the routes to India plus the difficulty of maintaining sufficient white troops in Constantinople, Mesopotamia and on the Persian northeast frontier which has caused Great Britain to support the Greek campaign against Kemal Pasha in Asia Minor. The last reports indicate that Kemal's forces are being driven by the Greeks out of the territory of Angora, which has been their capital.

UPPER SILESIA.

The only report of the fighting in Upper Silesia this week is of a combat between the Germans and Poles near the frontier villages of Sternalitz and Kostelitz. The military point of greatest interest in the whole Upper Silesia affair is the fact that practically none of the German nor Polish troops engaged belong to the authorized forces of the two countries. The Polish troops are primarily members of a secret military society organized by the present Marshal Pilsudski long prior to the great war and used by him on raids into Russian Poland. The German forces are made up of Freie Korps which are really volunteer units raised by prominent individuals and the Orgesh, which are Bavarian militia.

MOROCCO.

The situation in Morocco still remains critical for the Spanish who are holding little more than the coast. More recent reports tend to confirm the complete dispersal of General Silvestre's army of 20,000, which was the Spanish force beaten by the Moroccans three weeks ago. Reports from Paris say that confirmation has been obtained of the statement that a Holy War against the Catholic-Spaniard is being preached by the Moslems in the hinterland of North Africa. If this is true the trouble may cease to be a small colonial affair and become a holy war of such magnitude as to necessitate the intervention of the French.

NAVY DEPARTMENT REORGANIZATION.

Certain recommendations of the Navy Department Reorganization Board approved by Acting Secretary Roosevelt leave about twelve proposals still to be acted upon. The approved changes, while making for economy, efficiency and better administration, are considered in Navy circles as rather modest on the whole, for there was expectation that in various directions radical changes could be expected. It has even been hinted that the board had in process several wide departures from departmental procedure, but that it was directed such matters were not under its cognizance. Confirmation of this statement could not be had from members of the board, who declined to discuss executive action and referred inquiries to the official statement of Assistant Secretary Roosevelt. The Navy Department, judging from this statement, feels it has been standardized to the limit, for the board recommended that no further steps be taken along this line. The Solicitor for the Navy Department will continue the method now in use in acquiring property for the Navy, according to the report, which means that this procedure will be employed long in the future, for the Navy Department is now making a survey with the purpose of getting rid of some of its holdings. The elimination of bulky reports and returns will be welcomed by all commanding officers, who have been since the war burdened with paper work. A standard filing system for ships, stations and the Navy Department has long been urged and the appointment of a committee to prepare the "Navy Filing Manual" is the first real step in the direction of a needed reform. Navy yard organization will follow the lines laid down in General Order No. 53, and for the coming conference of commandants and managers of navy yards no more capable chairman could be selected than Capt. Arthur L. Willard, aid to the Secretary for Navy Yards, who had many tours of duty as commandant of the Washington Navy Yard and superintendent of the Naval Gun Factory. The adjustments in yard administration have been necessary since the adoption for all yards of the plan which formerly was followed in a few yards, of having an industrial manager in addition to a commandant. Assembling in one office, presumably in the Navy Department, of all photograph work is a consolidation which has long been needed, for the photographic activities have spread to all sections of the country and to the fleets, with the result that the latest photographs of naval activities were never wholly available at the Navy Department until long after prints had been released at various distant sources. The reorganization board on the whole has followed a commendable course in these recommendations, and those still to be made public will, it is confidently expected, prove of equal worth in bringing the Navy Department into a co-operation which has been lacking, due to the rapidity of demobilization and the difficulty encountered in getting back to former bases of administrative performance.

ANNUAL SERVICE FOOTBALL GAME AT NEW YORK.

At a conference held in New York city on Aug. 12 between Comdr. Douglas L. Howard, U.S.N., representing the U.S. Naval Academy, and Majors Philip Hayes and Charles D. Daly, both U.S.A., for the U.S. Military Academy, a decision was reached to play the next annual football game between the two academies at the Polo Grounds, New York city, on Nov. 26, says a dispatch to the New York World from Annapolis. Under the existing agreement for the Service games in 1921 and 1922 the Army chooses the location this year and the Navy next year, with the condition that it shall not be north of New York or south of Philadelphia.

RETIREMENTS.

First Lieut. Harry C. Sessions, Inf., U.S.A., was retired from active service Aug. 13, 1921, for disability incident to the Service. Lieutenant Sessions was formerly an emergency officer, and was appointed to the Regular Army under the act of June 4, 1920.

Sergt. Gustav Arnold, Co. A, 26th Inf., who has completed thirty years' service, was retired from active service Aug. 5, 1921, at Camp Dix, N.J. Sergeant Arnold first enlisted on April 25, 1893, and served in the following organizations: 7th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, 1898; Co. A, 17th Inf.; Co. K, 16th Inf.; Co. C, 1st Inf.; Co. H, 3d Inf.; 6th Battalion Overseas Replacement Division, May 28, 1919; 4th Provisional Guard Company and 8th Infantry; and Co. A, 26th Inf., from May 19 to Aug. 11, 1921. Sergeant Arnold participated in engagements during the Philippine Insurrection, September, 1899; served in Cuba and was in France June 19, 1918, to Nov. 2, 1919, and Germany to May, 1920. "Sergeant Arnold's service," says Colonel Anderson, commanding the 26th, in G.O. 7, "has been honorable and faithful and his example is worthy of emulation by all soldiers of this command. The good wishes of all the officers and enlisted men of the regiment will follow Sergeant Arnold in his well earned retirement."

RECENT DEATHS.

The remains of Capt. Starr Sedgwick Eaton, U.S.A., who was killed in action at St. Mihiel salient, France, arrived at his old home in Worcester, Mass., July 28 from France and the remains were buried in Hope Cemetery July 30. The Rev. Frederick M. Cutler, assisted by Rev. William E. Patrick, an Episcopal clergyman from Andover, who was with Captain Eaton when he was killed, officiated at the services. Captain Eaton was twenty-five years, five months and twelve days old and was born in Milwaukee, the son of Dr. E. E. and Helen L. (Bates) Eaton. He joined the North Avenue Methodist Church, Pittsburgh, Pa., on his twelfth birthday. He received his education in the Evanston High School and the University of Wisconsin. Enlisting in the National Guard in May, 1915, he rapidly advanced. In March, 1917, he received his commission as second lieutenant in the 23d Infantry, Regular Army, and was advanced to captain. On April 14, 1918, in Old South Church, Captain Eaton was married to Miss Louise Katherine Sprague. In the early part of May, 1918, he left Camp Merritt, N.J., in command of 400 casualties for France, where he joined his regiment which was then stationed at Verdun. During his brief time at the front Captain Eaton was awarded the D.S.C. for extraordinary heroism in action near Chateau-Thierry on July 1, 1918, when he displayed notable coolness and courage during an attack by his company. The Croix de Guerre was also awarded Captain Eaton by the French government. Besides his parents, and his wife, of 100 June street, one brother, Howard C. Eaton, of London, England, there are two sisters, Helen O., of Oshkosh, Wis., and Dorothy Louise Eaton, of Madison, Wis.

Major Sheldon Harley Wheeler, Air Ser., U.S.A., who was killed in an airplane accident at Luke Field, Honolulu, July 13, 1921, as briefly noted in our issue of July 16, was born in Burlington, Vt., on April 6, 1889. Major Wheeler was graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in the class of 1914. He served with the 25th Infantry, Schofield Barracks, for one year and in August, 1915, went to San Diego for airplane training, since which time he has been continuously with the Air Service. He had service in Mexico, at various flying fields in the United States and overseas, and at the time of his death was commanding Luke Field, H.T., and the 5th Group, Air Service. He leaves his widow, Mary Wester Wheeler, two sons, Sheldon Harley, jr., and Patrick Wester Wheeler, his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Wheeler, and three brothers.

Mr. Charles O. Bond, a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, class of 1890, and a former president of the Illuminating Engineering Society, died Aug. 2, 1921, at his home in Collegeville, after a long illness. His funeral was held from the Summit Presbyterian Church, Germantown, Pa., Aug. 5. Mr. Bond resigned from the naval service in 1891 while serving on board the U.S. cruiser Philadelphia, during the two years post-graduate cruise then required of naval cadets. His resignation was accepted June 23, 1891. After his graduation from Rochester Business University, Rochester, N.Y., he served for a time as a member of the teaching staff at that institution and finally entered the employ of the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia, in 1896, remaining in that company until his death. "He was a man of the highest personal character and of sterling worth," writes a former shipmate, "greatly esteemed by his classmates and others who knew him." He served as a volunteer ensign during the Spanish-American War and for a considerable time was in the Pennsylvania Naval Reserve Force. During the World War his services were of great value in a quiet way in helping the company by whom he was employed to furnish the greatest quantity of a certain by-product in gas manufacture, that was essential in the manufacture of the high explosive known as TNT (tri-nitro-cellulose) that helped the United States and the Allies so much in winning the war. Mr. Bond is survived by his widow, four sons and three daughters.

The funeral services over the remains of Lieut. Schnyer Adams, jr., U.S.N.R.F., who met his death by accident a few days ago at Portland, Me., took place at Mount Auburn Chapel, near Boston, Mass., Aug. 12, 1921. The officiating clergyman was Rev. Richard T. Loring, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, Newtonville. The pallbearers were Taylor French, Henry MacLure, Thomas Gorham, Prescott Wellman, E. Melville Price, Edward H. Woods, Horace Wier Frost, Gardner Horsford Fiske and Robert Irwin. The body was cremated.

Mrs. Mary R. P. Robins, widow of Capt. Richard Robins, U.S.A., who resigned from the Army in 1868, died at Eagles Mere, Pa., Aug. 10, 1921. She was a member of an old Boston family, and was born at Chelmsford, July 17, 1842. Mrs. Robins is survived by a son, Richard Robins, a telephone engineer with the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company of Boston, and who resides at Beach Bluff, and by a brother, Rev. Charles A. Allen, a retired clergyman of Waverley.

Col. Henry Rowen Brinkerhoff, U.S.A., retired, whose death at his home at Oak Park, Ill., on Aug. 3, 1921, we noted in our issue of Aug. 13, had been in ill health for some months but friends hoped for his recovery, despite the fact that he was eighty-five years old. His daughter, Miss Carrie Alice Brinkerhoff, and an only

brother, Col. W. B. Brinkerhoff, a Civil War veteran, survive him, his wife having died four years ago. Mrs. Brinkerhoff accompanied her husband almost invariably on his various tours of duty, being separated from him only for a few months during the Civil War, and for a few months during one Indian campaign. "Col. and Mrs. Brinkerhoff," writes a correspondent who were beloved and honored by all who knew them both in the Army and civil life. The Colonel was an officer of the old school, and chivalry was a part of his life. The son of a Presbyterian minister, he was a religious man throughout his career; in the field or in permanent quarters he never neglected his devotions. His remains were buried with military honors at Forest Home Aug. 5. The remnant of Civil War soldiers of Phil Sheridan's Post, G.A.R., were present and also Spanish War Veterans, Veterans of Foreign Wars and World War veteran organizations were represented, besides many civilians. The funeral services were conducted by Dr. George N. Lucecock, formerly pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, and an intimate friend of Colonel Brinkerhoff's. In addition to the facts we gave in our issue of last week concerning the Colonel's military service, we add the following: In 1864 he participated in action with the marine brigade and Hawkins' Division of colored troops, and for his valor was recommended for the brevet of colonel. In 1874-5 he took part in the hard campaign conducted by General Miles against Cheyenne Indians, serving with the 8th Cavalry and was recommended by the General for promotion. In 1890 he was ordered by General Crook to the Sioux Indian Reservation in Dakota with his company to preserve order, and later took part in various outbreaks and strikes. He served in the Philippine Insurrection and in 1900 was appointed insular treasurer of Porto Rico, and was in command of the troops in San Juan, Ponce and Mayaguez. After his retirement Colonel Brinkerhoff purchased a residence at Oak Park, and joined Oak Park Lodge No. 540, A.F. and A.M., and became C.O. of Phil Sheridan Post, G.A.R., and president of the local society of Sons of the American Revolution. As a member of the Borrowed Time Club he gave many interesting talks on current events. He was also a member of the United Spanish War Veterans, and the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Brig. Gen. Medorem Crawford, U.S.A., retired, formerly of the Coast Artillery, who died at the Walter Reed General Hospital, District of Columbia, Aug. 11, 1921, was a most highly esteemed and efficient officer. He was born in Oregon Jan. 27, 1844, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A. in the class of 1867, and was assigned as a second lieutenant to the 2d Artillery. His first duty was on the frontier at Fort Vancouver. He served at various other posts, including Fort Kodiak, Alaska; Presidio, San Francisco; Fort Monroe, Texas; Fort McHenry, on frontier duty at San Antonio, Texas; Fort Clark, Texas, and took part in the expedition into Mexico in June and August, 1878. He was graduated from the Artillery School in 1890, and was a member of the first regimental board for examination of Artillery gunners in 1891. He was on duty at Forts Adams, Schuyler and Trumbull; was in the field at Tampa and Savannah in 1898, and was also on duty in Cuba, commanding the camp at Jesus del Monte and Pirotecnica Militar, Havana. He was subsequently in command of Forts Schuyler, N.Y., and McHenry, Md., Artillery District of Baltimore and his last duty on the active list was in command of Fort Wadsworth, N.Y. He was retired for age Jan. 27, 1908, after being appointed a brigadier general a few days previous. General Crawford held the degree of A.M., Bowdoin, 1881. A son, Major Medorem Crawford, jr., Inf., U.S.A., is on duty at Fort Howard, Md. A correspondent, writing to us at the time of General Crawford's retirement, said: "He and his wife have been popular favorites at every post where stationed. His career has been honorable and trustworthy, and he has held many positions of responsibility requiring great judgment and experience." Mrs. Crawford, the wife of the General, resides at 1312 19th street, N.W., Washington.

Brevet Major Edward R. Hopkins, a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1860, died at his home, 50 Monroe street, Brooklyn, N.Y., Aug. 14, 1921, aged eighty-five years. He was a native of New York and entered the U.S.M.A., July 1, 1855, being graduated brevet second lieutenant of Infantry July 1, 1860, and was promoted second lieutenant, 3d Inf., the same day. He served on the frontier in Texas, and on April 26, 1861, he was captured by Texas insurgents and was exchanged Aug. 27, 1862. Among other duties he served as an instructor of Infantry tactics at West Point, and as commissary of subsistence (captain, staff), he served in the Department of Tennessee Feb. 9, 1863, to April 30, 1864, and was subsequently on duty in Indiana and South Carolina to Feb. 14, 1865, and was assistant commissary, military division of the Mississippi, March 1 to April 16, 1865. He was made a brevet major in 1865 for faithful and meritorious services during the Rebellion. Major Hopkins resigned May 13, 1865, and became principal of Newark, N.J., Academy, 1867-74, and an instructor of mathematics in several military schools and also became interested in mining in Colorado. He received the degree of A.M., Princeton College, 1870.

"The sudden death at Vallejo, Calif., on July 28, 1921, of Louise McMillin, the lovely little daughter of Lieut. Comdr. George J. McMillin, U.S.N., and Mrs. McMillin, cast a deep gloom over the entire station at Mare Island," writes a correspondent. "The little girl was ill but four hours, of membranous croup, few even knowing of her illness until the news of her death. Louise was just seven and a half years old, but had reached the third grade in the Vallejo schools. A beautiful, loving child of superior mind and intellect, her radiant smile and sweet manner will be missed for a long time to come by a host of friends. Temporary burial was made in the Mare Island Cemetery on July 29; final burial will be at Norfolk, Va. The pallbearers were Lieutenant Commanders Lowry, Walford, Skelton, Haislip, Baughman and Patch, classmates of Lieutenant Commander McMillin, who are also on duty at Mare Island."

Mrs. Eva Carlton Moore, wife of Rear Admiral Edwin K. Moore, U.S.N., retired, died in Atlantic City, N.J., Aug. 13, 1921, at the age of sixty-nine.

Mrs. Margery A. Hedge, mother of Capt. A. A. Hedge, C.A.C., U.S.A., died at Beth-El Hospital, Colorado Springs, Colo., on Aug. 7, 1921, after a lingering illness. Burial took place on Aug. 12, 1921, in the family plot, Magnolia Cemetery, Mobile, Ala.

Mr. J. W. Hutchinson, sr., father of Capt. A. G. Hutchinson, 15th U.S. Inf., died at Haralson, Ga., on June 2, 1921.

Clara Elizabeth Wadleigh, wife of Rear Admiral George H. Wadleigh, U.S.N., retired, died at Lexington, Mass., on Aug. 15, 1921. The interment was at Dover, N.H.

Capt. Louis E. Appleby, Air Ser., U.S.A., died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 13, 1921, according to an

announcement from the War Department. He was formerly an emergency officer before being appointed in the Regular Army, and was last assigned to duty at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. He is survived by his wife, Augusta Haynes Appleby.

Mrs. Christine C. Barnard, widow of Brevet Major Moses J. Barnard, Inf., U.S.A., died Aug. 15, 1921, in her ninety-seventh year. The funeral services were held May 17 in St. George's Church, Hempstead, Long Island, N.Y. The interment was at Greenfields Cemetery. Major Barnard was a veteran of the Mexican War and was honorably mustered out of the Army Aug. 31, 1848.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Col. William A. Simpson, U.S.A., announces the marriage of his daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Simpson Naylor, to Mr. Henry A. Howe on Aug. 12, 1921, in Calvary Church, New York city. Mr. and Mrs. Howe will be at home after Sept. 15, at 771 Scotland road, Orange, N.J.

Mr. and Mrs. John Oliver Crawford announce the marriage of their daughter, Anna Louise, to Capt. Carlisle Barksdale Cox, Cav., U.S.A., on Aug. 11, 1921, at New York city. They will be at home after Sept. 1 at Columbus, Ohio, where Captain Cox is on duty. The Captain and his bride are at present enjoying a motor trip to the Adirondacks.

Capt. Campbell H. Brown, U.S.M.C., and Miss Mary Elizabeth Sanford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Sanford, of Nashville, Tenn., were married Aug. 13, 1921, in New York city at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Rankin, 676 Riverside Drive. The ceremony was performed by Capt. Matthew C. Gleeson, Chaplains' Corps, U.S.N. The bride was attended by Mrs. Rankin as matron of honor. Lieut. George F. Hussey, jr., U.S.N., was best man. Captain Brown is at present in command of the marine detachment on the U.S.S. Pennsylvania.

Ensign Alexander Johnston Gray and Margaret Elizabeth Williams, both of Philadelphia, were married in the Church of the Holy Innocents, San Francisco, Calif., July 2, 1921. Ensign Gray is a member of Class A, 1921, graduating June, 1920, and is attached to the U.S.S. Roper, Asiatic Station.

Miss Edith Claiborne Groner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Archibald Campbell Groner, of Norfolk, Va., and Lieut. Comdr. Edward J. O'Keefe, U.S.N., were married on Aug. 9, 1921, at Fort Logan, Colo., where Miss Groner with her mother has been passing the summer with Capt. Lester T. Gayle, jr., U.S.A., and Mrs. Gayle, the bride's brother-in-law and sister. The marriage took place in the Service Club, which was beautifully decorated. The young couple left immediately after the ceremony for Estes Park, Colo., and later will go on to California, where Lieutenant Commander O'Keefe is stationed.

Col. John B. Christian, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Christian, of Brookline, Mass., announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Frances Sibley Christian, to Capt. Clarence Eugene Brand, Coast Art., U.S.A., on Aug. 11, 1921, the Rev. William L. Clark, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Brookline, performing the ceremony. Colonel Christian, who is professor of military science and tactics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, gave his daughter in marriage. The bride wore a gown of white satin and lace with train of cloth of silver appliqued with lace. Her veil of tulle was arranged with some rare lace to form a cap effect, with a wreath of orange blossoms. Her sister, Miss Alice Christian, attended her as maid of honor and wore a gown of mauve chiffon with white bead trimming, and girdle of peacock blue and beads. Capt. Carl Smith, U.S.A., from Fort Williams, Me., served as best man. A reception followed the wedding ceremony and the bride's cake, which was cut by the bride with her husband's saber, was served on a beautiful silver tray, the gift of her grandmother, Mrs. F. W. Sibley, and served by her. The bride represents four generations in the Regular Army. Her great-grandfather was Brig. Gen. C. C. Sibley, U.S.M.A., '29; her grandfather, Brig. Gen. F. W. Sibley, U.S.M.A., class of 1874, and Col. John B. Christian, her father, U.S.M.A., class of 1896. Among those present were Mrs. F. W. Sibley, from Kansas, grandmother of the bride and widow of Brigadier General Sibley, U.S.A.; also Colonel James Phalen, U.S.A., and Mrs. Phalen, uncle and aunt of the bride. Colonel Phalen, who is of the Medical Corps, has been stationed at Fort Leavenworth, but soon goes to a new post of duty in Washington, D.C. Captain Brand and his bride went on a wedding journey of three weeks, after which they will go to Panama, their new station.

Mrs. Percy Burgoyne announces the approaching marriage of her daughter, Eulalie, niece of the late Col. G. H. Gale, to Lieut. Philip Whalley Allison, son of the late Brig. Gen. James Nichols Allison. The marriage is to take place on Aug. 24 at the Chapel of Saint Cornelius the Centurion, Governors Island. General Allison served for a number of years at these headquarters as chief commissary, and Colonel Gale as inspector general.

Capt. Ludson D. Worsham, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Miss Mary G. Shepherd, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander R. Shepherd, were married in Washington, D.C., Aug. 17, 1921, in Bethlehem Chapel of Washington Cathedral. The ceremony was performed by Canon William L. De Vries, and was followed by a reception in the home of the bride's parents at 3,013 Q street. Miss Katharine Nicolson was maid of honor and the bridesmaids were Miss Mary Worsham, of Evansville, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Nancy Hanna, of Washington. Raymond Worsham, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The ushers were Major J. E. Harris and Capt. W. A. Snow, U.S.A.; Alexander R. Shepherd, brother of the bride, and Llewellyn Nicolson. After a wedding trip Capt. and Mrs. Worsham will be at home at West Point, N.Y. The bride is the granddaughter of the late Alexander R. Shepherd, last Governor of the District of Columbia, and through her mother's family she is the granddaughter of the Rt. Rev. E. W. C. Elliott, Bishop of Western Texas.

Mrs. Richard Cuyler King, of Macon, Ga., announces the engagement of her daughter, Mary Nisbet King, to Lieut. Ranald Trevor Adams, U.S.A. Lieutenant Adams is stationed at Camp Benning, Ga., with the 15th Tank Battalion.

Announcement is made that the marriage of Lieut. Wilbur S. Nye, U.S.A., and Miss Eleanore Griffiths, of Covina, Calif., will take place on Sept. 7 in Covina.

Col. Robert Henry Rolfe, U.S.A., and Mrs. Rolfe announce the approaching marriage of their daughter, Grace, to Capt. Davis Jones, U.S.A., on Sept. 1, 1921, at eight o'clock at the Highlands, Washington, D.C.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

Capt. George S. Patton, jr., U.S.A., and Mrs. Patton are occupying Avalon at Pride's Crossing, Mass.

Mrs. Williams, wife of Col. George Williams, office of Chief of Cavalry, is at Nantucket, Mass., for the summer.

Capt. Charles F. Nash, U.S.C.G., and Mrs. Nash are among the guests at the Holmhurst, Atlantic City, N.J.

Mrs. Alfred Tawresy, wife of Lieutenant Tawresy, U.S.N., with her two children is in San Francisco, Calif.

Major J. Craig King, U.S.A., and Mrs. King have gone to Portland, Ore., where Major King has been detailed for duty.

Mrs. Townsend Whelen and her daughter, Violet, will be at 48 Cumberland avenue, Plattsburg, N.Y., until the middle of September.

Comdr. E. A. Mitchell, U.S.N., and Mrs. Mitchell will spend the remainder of the summer at the Massasoit, Narragansett Pier, R.I.

Col. J. A. Lundeen, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Lundeen have left Washington for a month's visit with friends at Sakonnet, R.I.

Col. David D. Porter, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Porter have gone to their country home in Virginia to spend the remainder of the summer.

Mrs. Van Epps, wife of Capt. R. J. Van Epps, Q.M.C., U.S.A., is at the Chalfonte, Atlantic City, where she will remain until after Labor Day.

Mrs. Jennie Tucker Johnson is spending the summer with Mrs. W. F. Tucker, widow of Col. W. F. Tucker, at El Corregidor Ranch, Mt. Hood, Ore.

Among the charter members of the Shelter Island (N.Y.) Country Club, recently formed, is Rear Admiral Herbert O. Dunn, U.S.N., commanding the 1st Naval District.

Lieut. Col. Edward T. Donnelly, U.S.A., who is on duty at Washington, D.C., was a passenger for Europe on the steamship Zealand, which sailed from New York on Aug. 6.

Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., was the guest of honor at a large dinner and dance given by Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt on Aug. 5 at her home, Biltmore House, Asheville, N.C.

Mrs. John Knowles Herr and Mrs. Harvey D. Higley, arrived from Europe on Aug. 1 and are with their mother, Mrs. E. D. Hoyle, at 1732 P street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

A daughter, Cynthia Nightingale Smith, was born to Lieut. Col. K. T. Smith, U.S.A., and Mrs. Smith on Aug. 7, 1921, at the Ann May Memorial Hospital, Spring Lake, N.J.

Major Gen. Willard A. Holbrook, Chief of Cavalry, U.S.A., and Mrs. Holbrook have closed their Wyoming avenue home in Washington and are spending the remainder of the summer in Colorado.

A son, William Thurlow Steele, was born to Major T. Steele, U.S.A., and Mrs. Steele at the home of his grandparents, Capt. John F. Pratt, U.S.A., and Mrs. Pratt, Seattle, Wash., on July 14, 1921.

Lieut. Col. S. R. Gleaves, Cav., and family, have given up their Washington residence for the summer and are living in a cottage north of Alexandria, Va. Colonel Gleaves is on duty in the office of the Chief of Cavalry.

Mrs. George Barnett, wife of Major General Barnett, U.S.M.C., will go to Bar Harbor, Me., during August and will also visit Senator and Mrs. Keyes at their new Hampshire summer home before she returns to Washington.

Major W. F. Jones, U.S.A., and Mrs. Jones and daughter, Madeleine, have arrived in Washington and are stopping at the Toronto apartments on P street. Major Jones will attend the General Staff College this session.

Col. J. F. Reynolds, U.S.A., and Mrs. Reynolds have closed their Washington residence for the summer and after visiting during July in the Berkshires and on Cape Cod are at Rockport, Mass., for the remainder of the season.

Major George E. Lovell, jr., U.S.A., and daughter, Marilyn, are residing at 827 Five Oaks avenue, Dayton, Ohio. Major Lovell will take a course of instruction at the Air Service Engineering School at McCook Field during the coming year.

Comdr. Leslie E. Bratton, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bratton recently left Washington for San Diego, Calif. Commander Bratton has been relieved as Assistant Judge Advocate General, and has been ordered to duty with the Destroyer Force, Pacific Fleet.

Lieut. F. E. Artaud, U.S.A., and Mrs. Artaud have purchased a home on Margaret street, Virginia Park, near Atlanta, Ga. Lieut. Artaud, who has been on duty at Camp Jesup, Ga., recently, reverts to inactive status on the retired list, as a first lieutenant.

The birth of a daughter to Capt. and Mrs. Walter E. Lauer at Coblenz, Germany, on July 24, 1921, is announced in the *Amarco News*, of that city. The little girl has been named Helen Ivy. Captain Lauer is on duty with the American Forces in Germany.

Col. Samuel G. Jones, U.S.A., and Mrs. Jones are sailing on Aug. 18 on the transport *Cantigny* to visit Mrs. Jones's sister, Baroness Moncheur, at the Chateau de Namêche, Namur, Belgium. Later in the fall they will be guests at the Belgian Embassy, London.

Capt. Elbridge Colby, Inf., U.S.A., on duty, at the Infantry School, Camp Benning, Ga., while on leave on Lake Champlain, last week delivered two addresses on "Education and the Army" at the University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt., and at the State Normal School, Plattsburg, N.Y.

Col. Ola Walter Bell, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bell and family have been visiting friends in Hampton, Va., and are now touring the New England States. Later they will take possession of their new home, 1870 Wyoming avenue, Washington, where Colonel Bell will attend the General Staff College.

Major Richard I. McKenney, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. McKenney and small daughter, Jean, while in Chicago on their way East from Fort Leavenworth, Kas., were guests of Mr. George F. Adams at his hotel, the Sheridan Plaza. Major McKenney's new station is at Governors Island, N.Y.

A son, Tyler Calhoun Winton, was born on Aug. 6, 1921, to Major W. F. Winton, Field Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Winton at the Anderson Hospital, Corvallis, Ore. The baby was named for his maternal grandfather. Major Winton is on duty with the Field Artillery unit, R.O.T.C., of the Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore.

Col. G. O. Cress, U.S.A., and Mrs. Cress and daughter, Miss Cornelia Cress, sailed for Europe Aug. 18.

A son was born to Lieut. Col. R. H. Peck, Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Peck at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, Aug. 10, 1921.

A son, John Linton Arnold, was born to the wife of Major H. H. Arnold, Air Ser., U.S.A., at San Francisco, Calif., Aug. 11, 1921.

Capt. John F. Ehlert, 37th Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Ehlert announced the birth of Efton Hughes Ehlert, on Aug. 15, 1921, at Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. Donald M. Beere and son, Donald, 2d, have returned to Camp Knox, Ky., after a visit with Mrs. Beere's parents in Pittsburgh, Pa.

A daughter, Kathryn Mary Carza, was born to Capt. James L. Carza, 15th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Carza at Tientsin, China, on June 10, 1921.

A daughter, Carol Belle Hopkins, was born to Capt. Hubert V. Hopkins, Air Ser., U.S.A., and Mrs. Hopkins at Monrovia, Calif., on July 24, 1921.

A son, Kenneth Thompson Blood, jr., was born to the wife of Major Kenneth Thompson Blood, jr., Coast Art., U.S.A., at Fort Totten, N.Y., Aug. 6, 1921.

Cadet William J. Morton, U.S.M.A., has been spending the summer with his parents, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. W. J. Morton, at their home in Alexandria, Va.

Major Merrill E. Spalding, U.S.A., and Mrs. Spalding are being congratulated upon the birth of a son, Merrill Ellicott Spalding, jr., on Aug. 10, 1921.

Comdr. A. W. Brown, jr., U.S.N., and Mrs. Brown announce the birth of a daughter on July 26, 1921, at their quarters at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Major Raycroft Walsh, Air Ser., U.S.A., and Mrs. Walsh announce the birth of a daughter, Mary Louise Walsh, on July 14, 1921, at Ancon Hospital, Ancon, C.Z.

Lieut. Col. L. Forster, U.S.A., and Mrs. Forster, of Fort Sam Houston, and Lieut. E. T. Marr, of San Diego, were recent guests at the Hotel Clark, Los Angeles, Calif.

Capt. and Mrs. Spence, U.S.A., of West Point, N.Y., with Mr. and Mrs. Rufus J. Trimble, of Montclair, N.J., left Aug. 13 on a few weeks' motor tour to points in Canada.

Lieut. Melville W. Powers (C.C.), U.S.N., and Mrs. Powers are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a son, Donald Melville Powers, at Philadelphia on Aug. 12, 1921.

A daughter, Martha Jane Brown, was born to Mrs. Brown, wife of Capt. Everett E. Brown, 40th Inf., U.S.A., at Mercy Hospital, Mt. Vernon, Ohio, on Aug. 10, 1921.

Capt. Arthur H. Rogers, U.S.A., and Mrs. Rogers announce the birth of a daughter, Patricia Rogers, on Aug. 6, 1921. Captain Rogers is stationed at Camp Travis, Texas.

Col. Herman Glade, U.S.A., and Mrs. Glade, of Fort Leavenworth, are spending the week of August in Colorado, visiting Manitou Springs, Denver and Estes Park. Colonel Glade will return to the Staff School at Fort Leavenworth about Sept. 5.

Vice Admiral Albert P. Niblack, U.S.N., gave a large dance on his flagship, U.S.S. *Utah*, at Cowes, Isle of Wight, England, on Aug. 5, says a press message. Among the guests were the Duke of Connaught, Princess Mary and many members of the Royal Yacht Squadron.

John Joy Hanson, son of Major Herbert B. Hanson, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Stanley Cummings, son of Capt. L. W. Cummings, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., of Camp Grant, Ill., are spending the entire summer at Camp Roosevelt, Muskegon, Mich., the summer training camp of the Chicago Public High Schools.

Capt. Francis S. Key-Smith, O.R.C., who returned to the practice of the law at his home in Washington, D.C., upon his discharge last fall after nearly four years' service, has recently been placed in charge of the judicial department of the Washington branch office of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland.

Comdr. John J. London, U.S.N., executive officer of the U.S.S. *St. Louis*, flagship of Rear Admiral Mark L. Bristol, U.S.N., commanding the U.S. Naval Detachment in Turkish waters, arrived at New York on Aug. 9 on leave. Commander London said the *St. Louis* and the seven Navy destroyers, whose headquarters are at Constantinople, are kept busy aiding in the care of refugees arriving from ports in the Black Sea.

Lieut. Col. Cornelius W. Wickersham, O.R.C., U.S.A., then captain and major, Gen. Staff Corps, has been awarded the D.S.M. for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services as acting assistant chief of staff, G-3, 4th Corps, and as assistant to the assistant chief of staff, G-3, 4th Corps, in the preparation and execution of the 4th Corps attack at St. Mihiel. Subsequently he was one of the principal officers to organize the 2d Army headquarters. His present address is 40 Wall street, New York, N.Y.

Major Gen. Robert L. Bullard, U.S.A., was the principal speaker at a luncheon given by the Bankers' Club in New York city on Aug. 16 to the board of governors of the Army and Navy Club of America. The General declared that the need of preserving the spirit of comradeship created during the World War was one of the greatest of the present day. He congratulated the board of governors on the recent purchase by the club of their new \$600,000 home in West 59th street, New York. Many of the guests were officers of the reorganized 77th Division.

Col. Roderick L. Carmichael, F.D.; Lieut. Col. Jacob E. Wyke, C.A.C., commanding officer at Fort Screven, Ga., and Lieut. Col. Stanley S. Ross, F.D., in command of the Finance School, Fort Washington, Md., held a small reunion on Aug. 10. They all served with the 56th Co., Field Art., in 1901 and 1902 when stationed at Fort El Morro, San Juan, P.R., and until this reunion they had not met since Colonel Carmichael left that organization in 1903. He was then captain of the company, Colonel White was first lieutenant and Colonel Ross was second lieutenant.

The friends of Mrs. Thomas H. Edwards, wife of Capt. Thomas H. Edwards, U.S.A., will be pleased to learn that she was able to leave the hospital on Aug. 6 and is convalescing at her home at Camp Lewis, Wash. Mrs. Edwards underwent a serious operation a month ago and for several days her recovery was doubtful. She had been ill for some time and after the sudden death of her father on June 2 last, her condition became much worse. Mrs. Crowley, wife of Major F. C. V. Crowley, U.S.A., a sister of Mrs. Edwards, is en route to Camp Lewis, Wash., to be with her. When she is able to travel Captain Edwards and son, Manley, will take her to California, to visit a sister and her son, Earle.

Col. Alexander Rodgers, U.S.A., and Mrs. Rodgers have gone to Bar Harbor, Me., to remain some weeks.

Rear Admiral Charles P. Plunkett, U.S.N., and Mrs. Plunkett have returned to Washington from Newport, R.I.

Mrs. Hugh L. Scott, wife of Major General Scott, U.S.A., arrived at the Willard Hotel, Washington, this week for a short stay.

Mrs. John Pitcher, wife of Colonel Pitcher, U.S.A., with her daughter, Miss Katherine Pitcher, has been stopping at Hotel Astor, New York.

Miss Katherine Robinson, daughter of the late Comdr. J. Marshall Robinson, U.S.N., has joined her mother, Mrs. Robinson, at Narragansett Pier, R.I.

Lieut. "Tom" Wyly, U.S.N., who recently visited his grandparents in St. Augustine, is now visiting his mother, Mrs. William G. Miller, at Bay Head, N.J.

Mrs. John A. Logan, widow of General Logan, U.S.A., celebrated her eighty-third birthday anniversary at her old home on Calumet place, Washington, on Aug. 15.

Miss Frances Neville, daughter of Major Gen. Wendell C. Neville, U.S.M.C., will leave Washington soon to spend the remainder of the summer at Sudos Bay, Canada.

Miss Virginia Walthall, daughter of Major Hugh L. Walthall, and Miss Betty Goodloe, of San Antonio, are guests of Miss Elizabeth McGlachlin at Washington Barracks.

Mrs. F. J. Morrow, wife of Colonel Morrow, U.S.A., has gone to Portland, Me., to spend the remainder of the summer. Miss Morrow is visiting friends in Southern Maryland.

Col. T. Q. Donaldson, U.S.A., and Mrs. Donaldson sailed from New York for Europe on Aug. 18 and will visit France, Germany, Holland and Belgium, returning to the United States Nov. 1.

Cadets Cleary, Graves and Lee, on leave from Camp Dix, spent the week-end as guests of Miss Elizabeth McGlachlin, daughter of Brig. Gen. E. F. McGlachlin, U.S.A., at Washington Barracks.

Comdr. David LeBreton, U.S.N., and Mrs. LeBreton sailed from New York on Aug. 18 for Europe, where Commander LeBreton has been ordered as naval attaché of the American Embassy at Madrid.

Lieut. Comdr. William O. Bailey, M.C., U.S.N., Mrs. Bailey and their youngest son, William Otis, jr., have gone from the Great Lakes Training Station to spend a month in Washington with relatives and friends.

Lieut. Col. Charles C. Winnia, retired, and Mrs. Winnia returned from abroad in April and are living at Santa Fe, N.M., where the climate is proving very beneficial to Colonel Winnia's health. Their house address is 123 Santa Fe avenue.

Capt. E. A. Regnier, U.S.A., is a guest at the home of Brig. Gen. E. F. McGlachlin at Washington Barracks. Captain Regnier was a former aide to General McGlachlin and is on his way to take the course at the Cavalry School in France.

Mr. and Mrs. James Bell Cress are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter, Kathryn Eleanor, on Aug. 12, 1921. The baby is a granddaughter of Col. George O. Cress, U.S.A., and Mrs. Cress, and of the late Brig. Gen. Hiram M. Chittenden and Mrs. Chittenden.

Among the Army officers and their wives, recent guests at the Hotel Astor, New York city, were Col. C. L. Potter, George H. McMaster, Col. Edmund L. Butts, Mrs. Butts, Col. A. Sirmyer and Mrs. Sirmyer, Majors and Mesdames Henry C. Pillsbury, Norman Randolph, Ralph H. Leavitt, S. C. MacDonald and Mason J. Young.

Mrs. Stephen O. Fuqua, Jeannette and Stephen, jr., have left Fort Howard, Md., and gone to San Diego, Calif., to visit Mrs. Fuqua's parents, Major and Mrs. John Stafford, 3592 Front street. In October Mrs. Fuqua and children will join Colonel Fuqua in Honolulu, where he has been ordered as assistant chief of staff to General Summerall.

Mrs. Theodore E. Chandler, wife of Lieutenant Chandler, U.S.N., who has been visiting her parents in Washington, has joined Lieutenant Chandler at Annapolis. Lieut. and Mrs. Chandler will leave Annapolis Sept. 10 for Ann Arbor, Mich., where he has been ordered for duty at the University of Michigan. They will go to Warner, N.H., to visit Lieutenant Chandler's parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Lloyd H. Chandler, in their summer home, "Overlook."

Col. Manus McCloskey, Gen. Staff, U.S.A., assistant chief of staff for military intelligence, 6th Corps Area, made an interesting address to veterans at Fort Sheridan, Ill., Aug. 4, on the operations of the 2d Division, A.E.F. Colonel McCloskey's regiment, the 12th Field Artillery, was the immediate and main support at the Marne in the operations, which culminated with the capture of Chateau-Thierry. He was later promoted to the rank of brigadier general and commanded the 152d Brigade, 77th Division. The lecture was illustrated with stereopticon and moving pictures.

Major Gen. Adelbert Cronkhite, U.S.A., who has been assigned to command the Panama Canal Department, will sail from New York for his new station on Oct. 13, and expects to arrive at Cristobal Oct. 21. Before the World War General Cronkhite was in command at Fort De Lesseps, Canal Zone, and left that post for duty with the A.E.F., where he won distinction and was awarded the D.S.M. Plans are already being made to welcome the General upon his arrival at Cristobal, by prominent citizens and officials, to welcome him back to the tropics, where he is highly esteemed. It is planned to entertain General Cronkhite by a banquet at the Washington Hotel and at the docks on the Atlantic side. Every band that can be mustered will be present, and play as a united band.

Major Gen. Charles P. Summerall, U.S.A., arrived in Hawaii and assumed command of the Hawaiian Department on Aug. 5. He was enthusiastically received and entertained by committees made up of civilians, formerly officers and soldiers who served under his command during some of the bitterest fighting of the war. While in Chicago, en route to his new post, the Chicago Tribune referred editorially to his assignment to the command of such an important post as Hawaii as follows: "The assignment of Major General Summerall to command in Hawaii indicates that Secretary Weeks and his Chief of Staff do not intend to make appointments by a mechanical formula. Hawaii is at this time the most important line appointment to be made. It represents perhaps the most difficult and delicate point of our national defense. There is needed therefore, an alert, able, and forceful man, but one not lacking in diplomatic judgment. General Summerall's conspicuous fitness in all these respects will be generally recognized."

THE ARMY.

Commander-in-Chief—Warren G. Harding, President.
Secretary of War—John W. Weeks.
Assistant Secretary of War—Jonathan M. Wainwright.

(Other Army Orders appear on page 1357.)

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Aug. 15, 1921.

The Senate on Aug. 15 confirmed all the Army nominations of Aug. 9, as printed on page 1321, our issue of Aug. 13 (including the 208 new second lieutenants listed on page 1296, our issue of Aug. 6). The nomination of Capt. A. B. Custis, transferred Cavalry to Ordnance, was withdrawn for resubmission with correction of rank from Oct. 19, 1921, to Oct. 19, 1920. No action was taken at this time on the nominations of Aug. 10 on page 1321, our issue of Aug. 13.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Aug. 15, 1921.

REAPPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

Infantry.—To first lieutenants with rank from Aug. 8, 1921: R. E. Round, late 2d lieut., Cav., Regular Army; O. D. Wells, late 1st lieut., Inf., Regular Army.

APPOINTMENT BY TRANSFER IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

Ordnance Department.—Capt. A. B. Custis, Cav., rank from Oct. 19, 1920.

G.O. 20, MAY 20, 1921, WAR DEPT.

Publishes instructions pertaining to the co-ordination of purchase and financial procedure in procurement of supplies and services.

G.O. 39, AUG. 11, 1921, WAR DEPT.

This order gives the allotments of grades and specialist ratings for enlisted men of the Army, based upon the reduction to approximately 150,000 men. Tables of Organization, 1920-21, will remain the basic tables on which the organization of the units of the Army are based under the provisions of the National Defense act as amended June 4, 1920.

G.O. 42, AUG. 17, 1921, WAR DEPT.

Designation of Deputy Chief of Staff.—In conformity with the provisions of G.O. 41, W.D., 1921, Major Gen. James G. Harbord, U.S.A., is designated as Deputy Chief of Staff.

By order of the Secretary of War:

JOHN J. PERSHING, General of the Armies, C. of S.

USE OF AIRPLANES BY OFFICERS ON LEAVE.

Cir. 199, July 28, 1921, War Dept.

Commanding officers of Air Service fields will not permit officers of the Air Service on leave of absence to take airplanes for cross-country flights.

By order of the Secretary of War:

JOHN J. PERSHING, Gen. of the Armies, Chief of Staff.

DEPARTMENT AND CORPS AREA ORDERS.

Panama Canal Department.—Brig. Gen. E. B. Babbitt, G.O. 40, Aug. 3, 1921, Quarry Heights, Balboa Heights, C.Z. Major George M. Parker, jr., Inf., in addition to his other duties, is detailed as Act. Dept. Insp. during the absence of Col. Edmund M. Blake, G.O. Major Parker will remain at his present station. Capt. Herbert F. E. Bultman, C.A.C., is detailed as Act. Dept. Provost Marshal during the absence of Major Rollin L. Tilton, C.A.C.

8th Corps Area.—Major Gen. J. T. Dickman, G.O. 39, Aug. 9, 1921, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Capt. John C. Salles, Q.M.C., is, in addition to his other duties, designated Assistant to the Remount Officer, 8th Corps Area, with station at Fort Bliss, Texas. Captain Salles will report by letter to the Commanding General, 8th Corps Area, for instructions.

9th Corps Area.—Major Gen. W. M. Wright, Presidio of San Francisco. Col. Ira A. Haynes, C.A.C., having reported this date, is assigned to duty as C.O., 9th Coast Art. Dist.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

The following changes in assignments of general officers are ordered:

Major Gen. O. H. Muir from command of 4th Division, effective when that division becomes inactive, and is assigned to the command of the 3d Division upon its arrival at Camp Lewis, Wash.

Brig. Gen. E. M. Lewis from further command of Camp Pike, Ark. effective upon the departure of the 3d Division for Camp Lewis, Wash., is assigned to the 4th Brigade, 2d Division, and will then join brigade to which assigned.

Brig. Gen. G. B. Duncan from present assignment to 4th Division, Camp Lewis, Wash., effective when that division becomes inactive, is assigned to the 5th Brigade, 3d Division, and will join on its arrival at Camp Lewis.

Brig. Gen. R. M. Blachford from present assignment and duties at Camp Lewis, Wash., effective when the 4th Division becomes inactive, and is assigned to the command of the station of Vancouver Barracks and will join.

Brig. Gen. W. H. Sage from Camp Grant, Ill., effective when 6th Division becomes inactive, is assigned to the command of the post of Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and will then join. (Aug. 15, W.D.)

Brig. Gen. S. D. Sturgis from command of 5th Division, Camp Jackson, S.C., effective when the 5th Division becomes inactive, is assigned to command of the Panama Canal Division and will join. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

GEN. J. J. PERSHING, C. of S.

The sick leave granted Major P. H. Clark, G.S., is extended three months, with permission to leave U.S. (Aug. 15, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. L. ROGERS, Q.M.G.

Lieut. Col. F. C. Johnson, Q.M.C., from further duty in France to United States, reporting to The A.G. of Army for orders. (Aug. 13, W.D.)

Major O. W. McClure, Q.M.C., to Camp Meade, Md., for instruction of motor transport activities for the reserve officers at that camp. (Aug. 12, W.D.)

Capt. W. Cassidy, Q.M.C., to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

Leave one month to Capt. Jr. W. Cooper, Q.M.C., Fort Des Moines, Iowa. (Aug. 1, 8th C.A.)

The leave granted Capt. B. A. Yancey, Q.M.C., is extended one month. (Aug. 2, 8th C.A.)

Leave one month, about Aug. 1, 1921, to Capt. F. I. Maslin, Q.M.C., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (July 28, 8th C.A.)

Capt. H. T. Vigor, Q.M.C., to Langley Field, Hampton, Va., for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. G. D. Gorton, Q.M.C., who will report to C.O. for duty as assistant to Q.M. (Aug. 15, W.D.)

First Lieut. W. L. Shearman, Q.M.C., is relieved from further duty at Camp Meade, Md., and to Philadelphia, Pa., for duty. (Aug. 12, W.D.)

First Lieut. J. C. Christophel, Q.M.C., to Philadelphia not later than Aug. 25, 1921, to General Administrative School, Q.M.C., for instruction. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

First Lieut. H. Harrell, Q.M.C., having been transferred on July 25, 1921, to the Infantry arm, with rank from July 1, 1920, will remain on his present assignment at Camp Benning, Ga., until further orders. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

Leave two months and twenty-seven days to 1st Lieut. J. J. Cassidy, Q.M.C. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

Tech. Serg. G. E. New, Q.M.C., to El Paso, Texas, William Beaumont General Hospital, for duty. (Aug. 9, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. M. W. IRELAND, S.G.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Col. W. B. Banister, M.C., from Philippines to San Francisco for duty. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. C. E. Koerber, M.C., to Takoma Park, D.C., Walter Reed General Hospital for treatment. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. R. U. Patterson, M.C., will report in person to the director of the Veterans' Bureau for duty in an executive capacity in the Medical Division of the bureau. (Aug. 15, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. R. M. Culler, M.C., to San Francisco, Calif., to Letterman General Hospital for duty. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

Officers of M.C. from Philippines and assigned to duty at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco: Major G. C. Beach, jr., and Capt. J. W. Smith, jr. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

Major R. W. Whittier, M.C., from Philippines to duty at Fort Snelling. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

Officers of M.C. to Manila about Oct. 5, 1921, for duty: Majors J. C. Breitling, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and B. J. Marshall, Camp Travis, Texas. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

Major E. A. Noyes, M.C., to Manila on transport to sail about Oct. 5 for duty. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

Major C. E. MacDonald, M.C., from duty with the Army Transport Service, Brooklyn, N.Y., and will proceed to Camp Dix, N.J., for duty. (Aug. 12, W.D.)

Leave one month to Major W. H. Smith, M.C., about Aug. 13. (Aug. 13, W.D.)

Major T. D. Hurley, M.C., will report by telegraph to commanding general 8th Corps Area, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for assignment to duty and will join station. (Aug. 13, W.D.)

The leave granted Major O. B. Bolibough, M.C., is extended two months. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

Major B. H. Olmsted, M.C., to Fort Leavenworth for duty. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

Leave two months to Capt. F. A. Blesse, M.C. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

Capt. A. W. Smith, M.C., to Crissy Field, Presidio of San Francisco, for duty. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

Capt. G. W. Reyer, M.C., from Fort Huachuca to Manila on transport to sail about Oct. 5 for duty. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

Officers of M.C. from Philippines to San Francisco, Calif., for assignment to duty and station and will then join: Capt. O. E. Brown, 1st Lieut. I. B. Smock and C. W. Henderson. (Aug. 13, W.D.)

Captains of M.C. to duty as follows: H. G. Johnson from Philippines to duty at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.; B. C. Grant to Manila on transport scheduled to sail about Oct. 5; L. F. Putnam to Manila on transport to sail about Oct. 5; R. L. Tebbitt to Manila about Oct. 5. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

Par. 3, S.O. 172-0, W.D., July 27, 1921, accepting the resignation by Capt. G. B. Kent, M.C., Aug. 15, 1921, is revoked. (Aug. 12, W.D.)

Capt. J. B. Anderson, M.C., to Panama Canal Zone on the S.S. Cristobal, to sail from Norfolk about Sept. 6 for duty. (Aug. 13, W.D.)

Leave one month, about Aug. 5, to Capt. E. W. O'Donnell, M.C. Nogales, Ariz. (Aug. 4, W.D.)

Capt. E. W. O'Donnell, M.C., to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty. (July 27, 8th C.A.)

The resignation by Capt. G. B. Kent, M.C., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

DENTAL CORPS.

Resignation by Capt. A. S. Hills, D.C., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Aug. 12, W.D.)

Leave one month, about Aug. 30, 1921, to Capt. M. H. Welch, D.C., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Aug. 3, 8th C.A.)

VETERINARY CORPS.

Major J. A. McKinnon, V.C., to Camp Lewis for duty with 3d Division as division veterinarian. (Aug. 13, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. H. E. Hess, V.C., is extended fourteen days. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

The following officers of V.C. will report to commanding general Camp Pike for duty: Capt. A. Mitchell and C. W. Greenlee, 1st Lieut. L. J. Brown and 2d Lieut. G. B. Jones. (Aug. 13, W.D.)

The following officers of V.C. to Camp Lewis for duty with 3d Division: Capt. T. H. Edwards, 1st Lieut. R. P. Kunnecke and 2d Lieut. J. R. Ludwigs. (Aug. 13, W.D.)

First Lieut. P. T. Carpenter, V.O., to Sacramento, Calif., for duty, relieving Capt. J. D. Derrick, V.O., who will proceed to the Presidio of Monterey for duty. (Aug. 15, W.D.)

Leave one month and fifteen days to 1st Lieut. J. F. Crosby, V.C., Fort Ringgold. (July 25, 8th C.A.)

Second Lieut. N. M. Neate, V.C., will report in person to C.O., Remount Depot, 8th Corps General Area Depot No. 1, Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

MEDICAL ADMINISTRATIVE CORPS.

Second Lieut. R. H. McElwain, M.A.O., to Camp Funston, Kas., for duty, relieving Capt. F. O. Wells, M.A.O. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. M. LORD, C.F.

Leave two months, Aug. 20, to Major W. H. Menges, F.D. (Aug. 10, 3d C.A.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Finance Department are ordered, to take effect Sept. 1: Capt. O. G. Dobbins from Atlanta, Ga., to Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty as property auditor; Capt. W. H. Sutherland from further duty at Fort McPherson, Ga., and to Atlanta, Ga., for duty. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJOR GEN. L. H. BEACHE, C.E.

Leave one month, about Aug. 15, to Col. H. B. Ferguson, C.E. (Aug. 13, W.D.)

Col. L. Brown, C.E., from assignment to 2d Engrs. and to Fort Leavenworth General Service Schools for duty as instructor. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

Major W. A. Mitchell, C.E., to Washington Aug. 15 to General Staff College for duty as a student officer. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

Par. 7, S.O. 185-0, W.D., Aug. 11, relating to Major W. A. Mitchell, C.E., is revoked. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

Capt. O. L. Adeock, C.E., is assigned to 13th Engrs., Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., for duty. (Aug. 15, W.D.)

First Lieut. M. M. Boatner, jr., C.E., will report in person to the C.O., Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., for duty. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. C. O. WILLIAMS, C.O.

Leave one month to Major R. H. Hannum, O.D., upon his relief from duty at U.S.M.A. (Aug. 13, W.D.)

Major L. A. Nickerson, O.D., to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., for duty. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

The following officers of O.D. to Camp Knox, Ky., Field Artillery School, Sept. 1, for duty as student officers: First Lieut. M. E. Darby and D. N. Hausman. (Aug. 13, W.D.)

Sergt. C. Lippold, 2d Ord. Co., Maintenance, is placed upon the retired list at Camp Travis, Texas, and to home. (Aug. 9, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

Leave two months, about July 31, to Col. D. J. Carr, signal officer, 8th Corps Area, with permission to apply for an extension of one month. (July 25, 8th C.A.)

Major G. L. Van Deusen, S.C., to duty at Camp Alfred Vail, N.J., upon the completion of duty with the R.O.T.C. encampment at that place. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

Major L. H. Stanford, S.C., to Panama C.Z. on transport to sail about Oct. 13, and then to Quarry Heights, Balboa Heights, C.Z. (Aug. 12, W.D.)

Major C. Davis, S.C., from Camp Alfred Vail, N.J., upon the expiration of his present leave to Panama C.Z., on transport to sail about Oct. 13 for duty at Quarry Heights, Balboa Heights, C.Z. (Aug. 12, W.D.)

Capt. G. W. Morris, S.C., to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. Captain Morris is assigned to the Coast Artillery Board as Signal Corps member. (Aug. 13, W.D.)

Capt. W. F. Daugherty, S.C. (Cav.), from further detail in Signal Corps and from further assignment and duty with 5th Signal Co., Camp Jackson, S.C., Aug. 20, and to West Point, N.Y., for duty as instructor. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

AIR SERVICE.

MAJOR GEN. C. T. MENOHER, C.A.S.

Leave two months, about Sept. 1, to Major L. W. McIntosh, A.S. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

Major L. A. Walton, A.S., to Washington to Chief of Air Service for duty in his office. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

Leave two months, about Sept. 1, to Major F. D. Lackland, A.S. (Aug. 12, W.D.)

Leave two months, about Sept. 1, to Major D. B. Netherwood, A.S. (Aug. 12, W.D.)

Leave two months, about Aug. 29, 1921, to Major C. C. Benedict, A.S. (Aug. 12, W.D.)

Major J. A. Paegelow, A.S., to Brooks Field, San Antonio, Texas, and assume command, relieving Major J. H. Jonett, A.S., who will proceed to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty in connection with revision of Field Artillery Observation Manual. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

Capt. H. N. Heisen, A.S., to Langley Field, Hampton, Va., for duty as student. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

First Lieut. C. C. Moseley, A.S., to Dayton, Ohio, for duty. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

The following officers of A.S. to stations indicated for duty: First Lieut. F. M. Bartlett to Mechanics' School, Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill.; A. M. Drake and C. E. Crumrine to Mitchell Field, Long Island, N.Y. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

First Lieut. St. C. Street, A.S., to Bolling Field, Anacostia, D.C., for duty. (Aug. 12, W.D.)

First Lieut. E. R. Frost, jr., A.S., to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, for treatment. (Aug. 13, W.D.)

Leave three months, upon relief from duty in Philippines, to 1st Lieut. J. Blaney, A.S., with permission to return to the United States by way of the Suez Canal. (Aug. 12, W.D.)

Leave one month, about July 23, 1921, to 1st Lieut. F. M. Paul, A.S. Camp H. J. Jones, Douglas, Ariz., with permission to apply for an extension of one month. (July 22, 8th C.A.)

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE.

BRIG. GEN. A. A. FRIES, C.W.S.

Leave one month and ten days, about Aug. 20, to Capt. L. Del. Hutson, C.W.S. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

CHAPLAINS.

CHAPLAIN (COL.) J. T. AXTON, C. OF C.

Chaplain J. D. Hockman from duty with 55th Inf. and is assigned to duty with 34th Inf. (Aug. 13, W.D.)

The retirement of Chaplain D. L. Fleming from active service on Aug. 15, 1921, is announced. (Aug. 15, W.D.)

Chaplain T. L. McKenna to Washington for duty. (Aug. 15, W.D.)

Chaplain F. F. Donnelly from duty with 15th Cav. and is assigned to duty with 53d Inf. and will join at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (Aug. 15, W.D.)

Chaplain F. B. Bonner from assignment to duty with 5th Field Artillery, Camp Bragg, N.C., and to Camp Benning, Ga., for duty. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

Chaplain R. White, jr., from assignment to duty with 21st F.A., Camp Bragg, N.C., and to Camp Benning, Ga., for duty. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

CAVALRY.

MAJOR GEN. W. A. HOLBROOK, C.C.

Col. B. R. Hyer, Cav., from detail as student at the G.S. College and is detailed as professor Boise, Idaho. He is placed on D.O.L. (Aug. 12, W.D.)

Leave two months, effective upon his relief as commandant of Cavalry School, Fort Riley, Kas., to Col. G. H. Cameron, Cav. (Aug. 12, W.D.)

Col. E. L. King, Cav., to Washington to General Staff College as instructor. (Aug. 13, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. C. F. Martin, Cav., will proceed to United States and to Fort Riley, Kas., Cavalry School for duty. (Aug. 12, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. F. W. Glover, Cav., is detailed in The A.G.D. and will report to Cavalry Division, Fort Bliss, for duty as division adjutant. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. L. W. Oliver, Cav., to Fort Riley, Kas., Cavalry School on Sept. 1 for duty as instructor. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. R. McCracken, Cav., to Fort Riley, Kas., Cavalry School on Sept. 5 for duty. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

Leave three months, about Oct. 1, to Lieut. Col. E. Davis, Cav. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

Major H. E. Taylor, 16th Cav., is detailed assistant to the Assistant Chief of Staff for War Plans and Training, 8th Corps Area, with station at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (July 27, 8th C.A.)

Capt. R. Russell, 3d Cav., to Fort Riley, Kas., Sept. 11 for duty as a student. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

Par. 87, S.O. 134-0, W.D., June 11, relating to Capt. F. H. L. Ryder, Cav., is revoked. He will remain on his present duty until further orders. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

Officers transferred from 17th Cav. to 9th Cav. and on first available transport from Honolulu to Manila for duty: Capt. A. W. Howard, 1st Lieut. K. Broadus and F. W. Drury. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

Capt. R. W. Morledge, 12th Cav., to Fort Riley, Kas., Sept. 11 for duty as a student. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

Capt. D. R. Dunkle, Cav., Fort Riley, is detailed as student officer, troop officers' course, Sept. 10. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

Leave one month, about Sept. 1, 1921, to Capt. T. W. Ligon, Cav., Holland's Ranch, Valentine, Texas. (Aug. 2, 8th C.A.)

The leave granted Capt. M. V. Turner, 13th Cav., is extended one month. (Aug. 8, 8th C.A.)

Leave two months, about Aug. 1, to Capt. F. H. Barnhart, 13th Cav., Fort Clark, Texas. (July 27, 8th C.A.)

Leave one month, about Aug. 5, to Capt. R. K. Meade, 16th Cav., Fort Sam Houston. (July 25, 8th C.A.)

Leave one month to Capt. T. D. Wadsworth, jr., 6th Cav. (Aug. 9, 4th C.A.)

Capt. B. Morrow, Cav., to West Point, N.Y., on Aug. 24, 1921, for duty as instructor, and his name is placed on D.O.L. (Aug. 15, W.D.)

Capt. S. G. Harrison, 17th Cav., is transferred to 8th Cav.

Pharr, F. H. Gaston, N. J. Eckert and A. J. Hastings, 81st F.A.; R. T. Higgins, S. L. Mains and C. K. McAllister, 83d F.A.; D. B. Floyd, Hays, 8th F.A.; C. S. Barriker, F.A. School, and C. W. Reed, 83d F.A. (Aug. 12, W.D.)

The following officers of F.A. to Camp Knox, Ky., and report Sept. 10, 1921, as students in the basic course, 1921-22: Capt. C. R. Hall and J. M. Reynolds, 1st F.A.; J. O. Johnson, 7th F.A.; Al Smith and N. J. McMahon, 9th F.A.; L. E. Babcock and R. L. Greene, 19th F.A.; M. C. Shea, 21st F.A.; First Lieut. P. Cass and H. E. Sowell, 4th F.A.; J. B. Lord, 5th F.A.; T. Dennison and R. D. Powell, 6th F.A.; E. S. Brewster, Jr., 7th F.A.; L. H. Duffin, 7th F.A.; Willson, H. M. Schwarze and W. S. Bryant, 14th F.A.; F. H. Canlett, 17th F.A.; J. D. Balmer and R. L. Dalferes, 21st F.A.; C. E. Pease, 79th F.A. (Aug. 12, W.D.)

The following officers of F.A. to Camp Knox, Ky., not later than Sept. 10, to commandant Field Artillery School as students: Capt. C. H. Brammell, 15th F.A.; G. H. Duff, 77th F.A.; W. McK. Jackson, 78th F.A.; First Lieut. P. R. Jones, 5th F.A.; H. T. Chittum and C. A. Horne, 12th F.A.; A. E. King and J. W. Beck, 15th F.A.; H. L. Kersh and C. H. Day, 21st F.A.; P. A. Reichle and E. C. Ringer, 78th F.A.; F. B. Lyle, 79th F.A. and I. L. Foster 83d F.A. (Aug. 12, W.D.)

The following officers of F.A. to Camp Knox, Ky., Sept. 10 to Field Artillery School as students in the basic course: Capt. C. D. De S. Trenholm, 4th Ammunition Train; I. H. Bodley, S. F. Miller and L. M. Haynes, 16th F.A.; D. O'Keefe and L. W. Hasslock, 19th F.A.; J. F. Roehm, 20th F.A.; Z. N. Estes, 76th F.A.; J. S. Mallory, 77th F.A.; K. S. Wallace, H. N. Locwood, Jr., and R. A. Eiler, 78th F.A.; A. C. Gale, 80th F.A.; First Lieut. H. D. Baker, H. E. Baker, O. R. Marriott and W. N. White, 10th F.A.; R. G. Miller and G. A. O'Rourke, 16th F.A.; G. M. Cheney, 18th F.A.; S. R. Hunt and J. E. Bush, 19th F.A.; W. C. McCarthy, W. A. Metts, Jr., P. Matson and B. M. James, 20th F.A.; U. O. Cumming, R. L. Gervais and E. T. Anderson, 76th F.A.; R. H. Slider, L. H. Caruthers, E. A. Elwood and A. Brill, 77th F.A.; and W. Hayford, 3d, 80th F.A. (Aug. 12, W.D.)

Leave one month and fifteen days to Capt. E. Hirsch, F.A., about Aug. 15. (Aug. 13, W.D.)

Capt. E. H. Brooks, F.A., from present assignment and duties with 3d F.A. Brigade and will proceed from Camp Pike, Ark., to Fort Sill, Okla., not later than Sept. 10 as a student in the battery officers' course. (Aug. 13, W.D.)

Capt. C. D. Horne, F.A., is assigned to 4th F.A. and to Camp Stanley, Texas, for duty. (Aug. 15, W.D.)

Capt. N. E. McCluer, F.A., from present assignment Aug. 20 and is assigned to 15th F.A., Camp Travis, Texas, for duty. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

Capt. J. T. Bissell, F.A., from the Ecole de Fontainebleau, France, about Sept. 1 and to Camp Knox, Ky., Field Artillery School for duty as an instructor. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

Capt. R. T. Heard, F.A., from the Ecole de Fontainebleau, France, about Sept. 1, 1921, is assigned to 7th F.A. and to Camp Dix, N.J., for duty. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

Master Sergt. C. F. Kenney, 6th F.A., to Antwerp, Belgium, on transport sailing about Aug. 18 to assist the overseas courier. (Aug. 8, W.D.)

Master Sergt. J. Bruning, White Detachment, Field Art. School, will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Knox, Ky., and to home. (Aug. 8, W.D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. F. W. COE, C.F.A.

Leave one month, about Sept. 1, to Col. C. H. McNeil, C.A.C. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

Col. L. R. Burgess, C.A.C., from San Francisco to Honolulu, H.T., on transport sailing about Dec. 20 for duty. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

Col. P. M. Kessler, C.A.C., from San Francisco to Manila on transport sailing about Sept. 7 for duty. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. J. D. Watson, C.A.C., to Panama C.Z. on transport sailing about Oct. 13 from New York city for duty in the coast defenses. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

Leave one month and fifteen days to Major J. R. Cygon, C.A.C. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

Major R. D. Brown, C.A.C., will report to Chief of Coast Artillery for duty in his office. (Aug. 12, W.D.)

Leave one month about Aug. 15, to Major P. H. Herman, C.A.C. (Aug. 12, W.D.)

Major R. C. Harrison, C.A.C., is relieved as assistant professor University of Idaho, Moscow, and his name is removed from D.O.L. (Aug. 15, W.D.)

The leave granted Major P. D. Bunker, C.A.C., is extended one month. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

Major P. D. Bunker, C.A.C., is detailed as instructor, C.A.C., Pa. N.G., and to Allentown for station. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

Capt. C. Kerr, C.A.C., to Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, on Sept. 1 for pursuing the battery commanders' course. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

Leave one month and ten days to 1st Lieut. J. L. Harbaugh, Jr., C.A.C., about Aug. 15. (Aug. 13, W.D.)

Leave one month and fifteen days to Capt. G. J. B. Fisher, C.A.C., about Sept. 1. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

The following Field Artillery officers, upon completion of course of instruction at the Ecole de Fontainebleau, France, about Sept. 1, 1921, are assigned to 6th Field Artillery and to Camp Dix, N.J., for duty: First Lieut. G. V. Keyser and E. W. Searby. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

Leave three months, under exceptional circumstances, to 1st Lieut. P. A. Harris, C.A.C., with permission to leave U.S. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

First Lieut. J. C. Hyland, Jr., C.A.C., to Honolulu, H.T., on transport sailing about Sept. 7. (Aug. 12, W.D.)

First Sergt. J. W. Jelka, C.A.C., 1st Co. the Cape Fear, will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Caswell, N.C., and to home. (Aug. 8, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

MAJOR GEN. C. S. FARNSWORTH, C.I.

Col. H. Tupes, Inf., now at Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, will report in person to Brig. Gen. W. D. McCaw, M.C., president of an Army retiring board at Washington, for examination Aug. 12. (W.D.)

Col. R. E. Ingram, Inf., is detailed as a member of the General Staff with troops and to Governors Island, N.Y., 2d Corps Area, for duty as assistant chief of staff. (Aug. 12, W.D.)

Col. M. J. Lenihan, Inf., to Newport, R.I., to Naval War College for duty. (Aug. 13, W.D.)

Col. H. Dorey, Inf., is appointed as a member of the board appointed for recommending individuals who should be awarded decorations, vice Col. R. L. Longan, Inf., relieved. (Aug. 15, W.D.)

Col. E. L. Butts, Inf., is detailed as senior instructor Minnesota N.G. (Aug. 15, W.D.)

Col. J. S. Switzer, 1st Inf., is detailed in The A.G. Department and to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty as corps area adjutant. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. E. B. Mitchell, 48th Inf., Douglas, Ariz., to Nogales, Ariz., for temporary duty with 25th Inf. (July 27, 8th C.A.)

Major H. H. Bissell, 63d Inf., is transferred to 34th Inf., with station at Fort Ontario, N.Y. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

Leave one month to Major E. L. Field, Inf. (Aug. 11, W.D.) Major W. E. Drysdale, Inf., is relieved from his present duties as military attaché, China, effective ten days after the arrival of his successor, about Dec. 22. He is assigned to 23d Inf. and will then proceed to Washington, D.C., for temporary duty in Military Intelligence Division, and upon the completion of this duty will proceed to Camp Travis, Texas, for duty with the regiment. (Aug. 12, W.D.)

The leave to Major A. D. Budd, Inf., is extended one month. (Aug. 15, W.D.)

Leave two months to Major A. D. Budd, Inf., with permission to apply for an extension of one month. (Aug. 15, W.D.)

Major D. B. Falk, Inf., is assigned to 22d Inf. and will join station to which he may be assigned. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

Major H. Terrell, Jr., Inf., is detailed as assistant professor at Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

Leave two months and fifteen days to Capt. R. D. Bell, Inf. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

Capt. E. O. Miller, Inf., is transferred to Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, for further treatment. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

Officers from assignment to regiments specified after names and to Washington for duty in his office in connection with patent infringement cases pending in the Court of Claims:

Capt. T. H. Green, 15th Cav., and 1st Lieut. L. C. Boineau, 37th Inf. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

Capt. A. R. Bolling, 24th Inf., is transferred to 22d Inf. Fort Jay, N.Y., for assignment and will join. (Aug. 12, W.D.) Capt. V. N. Cordero, Inf., from assignment to 20th Inf. and from further duty at Camp Travis, Texas, and to Fort Sill, Okla., and report on Sept. 15 as a member of battery officers' class. (Aug. 13, W.D.)

Leave one month to Capt. H. F. Tate, Inf., about Aug. 25. (Aug. 13, W.D.)

Leave two months and fifteen days, about Aug. 15, to Capt. R. E. Duff, 46th Inf., Fort Sam Houston. (Aug. 1, 8th C.A.)

Leave one month, about Aug. 18, to Capt. J. O. Tarbox, 46th Inf., Camp Travis, Texas. (Aug. 2, 8th C.A.)

The leave for one month granted Capt. H. Head, 17th Inf., is extended one month. (Aug. 2, 8th C.A.)

Capt. H. O. Fairbanks, Inf., transferred on July 25, 1921, to C.E. with rank from July 1, 1920, is assigned to 8th Engrs. and to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty. (Aug. 15, W.D.)

Leave four months to Capt. W. W. Jenna, Inf., with permission to return to U.S. via India and Asia. (Aug. 15, W.D.)

Leave one month and fifteen days, upon his release from station hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Capt. W. A. Wapenstein, Inf. (D.O.L.). (July 23, 9th C.A.)

Capt. C. S. Coulter, 18th Inf., from assignment to that regiment and to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty in recruiting Publicity Bureau, relieving Capt. H. W. Cargill, Inf. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. A. C. Purvis, 50th Inf., is extended one month. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

Capt. P. P. Wiggins, Inf., to Porto Rico on transport sailing about Oct. 13, 1921. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

Capt. D. H. Allen, Inf., from assignment to 19th Inf. and to Camp Benning, Ga., Infantry School Sept. 1, 1921, for duty. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

First Lieut. W. C. Sinclair, Inf., is detailed in the Air Service and to Arcadia, Fla., for duty and pilot training. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

Orders of Aug. 2 relieving 1st Lieut. J. B. Sherman, 8th Inf., from assignment to that regiment and directing him to proceed to Camp Pike, Ark., and report in person to Brig. Gen. F. W. Sladen for duty as aide-de-camp on his staff, is revoked. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

First Lieut. J. C. Shaw, Inf., now on duty with 64th Inf., is assigned to that regiment. (Aug. 12, W.D.)

First Lieut. H. C. Sessions, Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced. (Aug. 13, W.D.)

First Lieut. W. F. Newton, 56th Inf., from assignment to that regiment and is detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

Master Sergt. G. A. Holland, Service Co., 25th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Stephen D. Little, Nogales, Ariz., and to home. (Aug. 8, W.D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Capt. J. De Court, P.S., from duty as assistant professor Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg. (Aug. 15, W.D.)

Leave three months to Major B. E. Nickerson, P.S., upon the completion of the National and Sea Girt Matches. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

BOARD OF OFFICERS.

A board to consist of Lieut. Col. W. F. Herringshaw, Q.M.C.; Capt. W. H. Middlewart, Q.M.C.; and 1st Lieut. M. D. Grimes, Q.M.C., is appointed to meet in Washington for the purpose of determining the full market value of the various commodities involved in the contract between the United States and the United States Harness Company. (Aug. 12, W.D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Major F. B. McKenna, retired, is detailed as assistant professor Detroit high schools, Detroit, Mich. (Aug. 15, W.D.)

Capt. E. L. Grisel, retired, is detailed as assistant professor at the San Francisco high schools, Calif. (Aug. 12, W.D.)

Leave one month to 1st Lieut. T. D. Thrope, retired. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

DETAILED TO GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

The following officers are detailed as members of the G.S.C. with troops: Col. F. S. Cochen, Inf.; J. Tracy, C.A.C.; and I. J. Carr, Sig. Co. (Aug. 12, W.D.)

ACTING GENERAL STAFF OFFICERS.

The following officers are detailed as acting General Staff officers: Majors A. E. Ahrends, W. F. Harrell, T. K. Spencer, E. H. Bertram and R. B. Woodruff, Inf.; L. A. Craig and E. J. Cullen, C.A.C.; G. O. Lawraon, C. B. Hazeltine, J. Millikin and E. L. Hubbard, Cav. (Aug. 12, W.D.)

REMOVED FROM DETACHED OFFICERS' LIST.

The names of the following officers are removed from the D.O.L.: Col. F. S. Cocheu, Inf.; Majors T. K. Spencer and E. H. Bertram, Inf., and G. O. Lawraon, Cav. (Aug. 12, W.D.)

ORDERED TO CAMP BENNING.

The following officers to Camp Benning, Ga., on Sept. 14 to the Infantry School for duty as members of the field officers' class: Majors E. L. Field, Inf.; G. R. Byrd, 37th Inf., and Capt. J. F. Goodman, Inf. Major Field's name is placed on D.O.L. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

The following officers, from Sept. 16, 1921, to Infantry School as members of the company officers' class: Capt. A. P. Lagorio, 51st Inf.; H. B. Smith, Inf.; L. C. Wheat, 39th Inf.; J. L. Connolly, 63d Inf.; H. E. Meneses, 11th Inf.; H. Curry, 13th Inf.; G. P. Pope, 22d Inf.; R. L. Schuyler, 63d Inf.; J. H. Crozier, 6th Inf.; A. Floyd, 60th Inf.; G. W. Titus, 61st Inf.; B. W. Foote, 58th Inf.; F. De Caro, 63d Inf.; C. J. McIntyre, 13th Inf., and P. Overstreet, 21st Inf. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

See also in next column S.O. 190-0.

COAST ARTILLERY TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of officers of Coast Artillery Corps to places noted are ordered by S.O. 183, Aug. 15, W.D.:

Col. W. R. Doores to Coast Defenses of Narragansett Bay, Fort Adams, R.I.

Lieut. Col. H. K. Taylor to Coast Defenses of Key West, Key West Barracks, Fla.

Majors—A. M. McDonnell to Coast Defenses of Pensacola, Fort Barranca, Fla.; T. M. Chase to 2d Anti-Aircraft Battalion, Fort Totten, N.Y.; E. K. Smith (now at Fort Tilden) to Coast Defenses of Sandy Hook, with assignment to Fort Tilden, N.Y.

Capt. L. H. Thompson to Coast Defenses of Galveston, Fort Crockett, Texas; T. R. Bartlett to Coast Defenses of Key West, Key West Barracks, Fla.; J. T. Campbell to Coast Defenses of Pensacola, Fort Barranca, Fla.; J. P. Jacobs to Coast Defenses of Puget Sound, Fort Worden, Wash.; O. S. Harris to Coast Defenses of Baltimore, Fort Howard, Md.; A. H. Campbell, W. M. Cravens and W. S. Phillips to 2d Anti-Aircraft Battalion, Fort Totten, N.Y.; C. E. Atkinson (now at Fort Tilden) to Coast Defenses of Sandy Hook, Fort Hancock, N.J., with assignment to Fort Tilden; W. R. Epps to Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound, Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.; A. C. Cleveland to Coast Defenses of Eastern New York, Fort Totten, N.Y.; B. F. Harmon to 2d Anti-Aircraft Battalion, Fort Totten, N.Y.

First Lieut. L. Y. Hartman to Coast Defenses of Portsmouth, Fort Constitution, N.H.; E. B. Fitzpatrick and J. M. O'Connell to 2d Anti-Aircraft Battalion, Fort Totten, N.Y.; J. E. Rafter to Coast Defenses of San Francisco, Fort Winfield Scott, Calif.; R. T. Chaplin to Coast Defenses of Pensacola, Fort Barranca, Fla.; G. W. MacMillan to Coast Defenses of Mobile, Fort Morgan, Ala.; G. W. Brent to Coast Defenses of the Delaware, Fort Du Pont, Del.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Warrant Officer H. Morrow from assignment and duties with 9th Cav., Philippines, and is assigned to 10th Cav., Fort Huachuca, (Aug. 8, W.D.)

Warrant Officer V. H. Marchbanks from assignment and duties with 10th Cav., Fort Huachuca, and is assigned to 9th Cav., Camp Stotsenburg, P.I. He will proceed to Manila on transport sailing about Sept. 7. (Aug. 8, W.D.)

Warrant Officer E. W. Spearman from assignment and duties with 10th Cav., Fort Huachuca, Ariz., and is assigned to 9th Cav., Camp Stotsenburg, P.I. He will proceed to Manila on transport sailing about Sept. 7. (Aug. 8, W.D.)

Warrant Officer D. T. Taylor from assignment with 9th Cav., Philippines, and is assigned to 10th Cav., Fort Huachuca, Ariz. (Aug. 8, W.D.)

Warrant Officer H. L. Davis to duty with the Washington-Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph System, Fort Gibbon, Alaska. (Aug. 10, W.D.)

Warrant Officer E. M. Gaul, having been found incapacitated for active service on account of physical disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service is announced. (Aug. 10, W.D.)

Warrant Officer P. Jansen, upon his own application, is retired from active service after more than thirty years' service. (Aug. 10, W.D.)

ARMY FIELD CLERKS.

Leave one month, about Aug. 16, 1921, to Army Field Clerk E. O. Uner. (Aug. 3, 8th C.A.)

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

The following officers will report in person to the commanding general of the corps areas indicated for duty as corps area recruiting adjutants: Col. A. Aleo, Inf., Hqs. 1st Corps Area, Boston; Lieut. Col. H. Bowie, Cav., Hqs. 3d Corps Area, Fort Howard, Md.; Major H. H. Fletcher, Inf., Hqs. 2d Corps Area, Governors Island, N.Y.; Major A. R. Edwards, C.A.C., Hqs. 6th Corps Area, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Major F. L. Leu mon, Inf., Hqs. 7th Corps Area, Fort Crook, Neb.; Major A. R. Emery, Inf., Hqs. 9th Corps Area, San Francisco. The names of the above officers are placed on the D.O.L. (Aug. 12, W.D.)

Master Sergt. J. H. Hoepfel, Balloon Co. No. 2, will be placed upon the retired list at Ross Field, Arcadia, Calif., and to home. (Aug. 9, W.D.)

First Sergt. R. McAndrew, D.E.M.L. (6th Recruit Co.), will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Slocum, N.Y., and to home. (Aug. 9, W.D.)

3d Corps Area—G.O. 96, Aug. 17, 1921. Fort Howard, Md. Under the provisions of Par. 190, A.R. 1913, the undersigned assumes command of the 3d Corps Area. H. F. Hodges, Brig. Gen., U.S. Army.

ORDERS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

S.O. 190-0, AUG. 17, 1921, WAR DEPT.

Leave one month to Brig. Gen. F. Conner about Sept. 1, 1921.

Leave two months and fifteen days to Major A. E. Drake, J.A.G., about Sept. 25, with permission to leave U.S.

Lieut. Col. J. Regan, Q.M.C., will report in person to the commanding general 4th Corps Area, Fort McPherson, Ga.

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Major H. B. Barry to Washington Barracks as Q.M.; Major D. F. W. Morton is attached to 5th Cav., Marfa, Texas; Major L. A. Merillat, Jr., to the Presidio of San Francisco for duty as assistant to Q.M.; 1st Lieut. T. Phillips from 7th Division, Camp Meade, Md., to Camp Upton, N.Y., for temporary duty as Q.M. and upon completion to Camp Dix, N.J., as C.O. sales commissary unit No. 1.

The following officers of M.C. to Washington to Army Medical School on Sept. 1, 1921, for course of instruction: Majors P. L. Coulter, B. F. Duckwall, L. A. Greene, J. S. Lambie, E. B. Maynard, P. E. McNabb, C. G. Sinclair; Capt. N. C. Mashburn and C. L. Maxwell.

Capt. M. C. Pents, M.C., will report by telegram to commanding general, 8th Corps Area, Fort Sam Houston, for duty and station.

Capt. L. Lundgren, C.E., to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., for duty as instructor at the Engineer School.

Major F. B. Downing, C.E., to Washington and report in person to Chief of Engineers for duty.

First Lieut. F. W. Marlow, C.E., is detailed as student observer with the Southern Pacific Railroad, with station at San Francisco, Calif.

Major P. G. Blackmore, O.D., will proceed to Watertown Arsenal, Mass., for duty. His name is removed from D.O.L.

Major C. W. Lewis, S.C., to Camp Alfred Vail, N.J., for duty.

Capt. R. C. Hildreth, S.O. to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty.

Officers of Air Ser. to duty as follows: Capt. D. B. Howard to Arcadia, Calif., Army Balloon School, Ross Field, for course of instruction as balloon observer; 1st Lieut. J. E. Leu to Washington to Chief of Air Service; 1st Lieut. E. J. Carpenter to Bolling Field, Anacostia, D.C.; 1st Lieut. G. E. Hodge to Chief of Air Service for duty in his office.

Chaplain N. A. Jones from assignment with 52d Inf. and is assigned to duty with 54th Inf. and will join portion of regiment to take station at Fort Brady, Mich.

Lieut. Col. F. W. Glover, Cav., is assigned to 8th Cav. for duty.

First Lieut. J. H. Healy, 10th Cav., to Fort Riley, Kas., Cavalry School on Sept. 10 as a student.

Capt. P. Mallet, F.A., from assignment to 14th F.A. and to Camp Knox, Ky., Field Artillery School as a student.

Major H. Beukema, F.A., from assignment to 4th F.A. and will proceed to Fort Sill, Okla., Sept. 10 as a student.

Capt. R. Hirsch, F.A., is assigned to 24th F.A. and to Manila on transport sailing about Oct. 5.

The following officers of F.A. are transferred to 11th F.A. and to Honolulu, H.T., on transport sailing about Nov. 12 for duty: Capt. F. D. Sharp, 19th F.A., and B. C. Anderson, 1st F.A.

Major C. E. T. Mull, C.A.C., upon completion of course of instruction at the Ecole Supérieure de Guerre, Paris, France, about Sept. 1, 1921, to the United States and report in person to the Chief of Coast Artillery for duty.

Major O. A. Eastwood, C.A.C., is detailed as instructor, C.A.C., Arkansas N.G., and to Little Rock.

Col. W. H. Hays, Inf., is assigned to 20th Inf. Aug. 31 and to Camp Travis, Texas, and join.

Lieut. Col. R. E. Grimstead, Inf., is assigned to 12th Inf., Camp Meade, Md., and will join.

Major J. I. Muir, Inf., Sept. 1 will report in person to the Chief of the Militia Bureau for duty.

Major C. C. Early, Inf., from duty with Operations Division, G.S., Nov. 1 and will report to The A.G. of the Army for duty.

Capt. P. Hathaway, 47th Inf., is detailed for duty as instructor, Inf., Oregon N.G.

First Lieut. G. A

Lee, W. O. Poindexter and K. F. Hanst, 28th Inf.; O. T. Webster, 26th Inf.; C. T. Estes, Inf.; A. E. Phinney and W. May, 26th Inf.; W. V. Wither, Jr., A. L. Lerch and K. S. Anderson, 68d Inf.

The following captains of Inf. to Camp Benning, Ga., and report Sept. 16 to Infantry School as members of company officers' class: H. F. Teate, 6th Inf.; G. L. Allen and E. R. Colpin, 11th Inf.; P. G. Marshall, Jr.; R. A. Jones and H. W. Turner, 60th Inf.; J. K. Freeman and W. T. Brock, 61st Inf.; T. E. Guy, Inf.; D. Loring, Jr., 51st Inf.; E. H. Malone, Inf.; W. R. McReynolds, 86th Inf.; G. I. Cross, 13th Inf.; M. J. Byrne, 36th Inf.; H. S. Wilbur, 13th Inf.; F. A. Macon, Jr., Inf.; J. W. Whitney, 46th Inf.; W. H. O'Mohundro, W. M. Mann and W. L. Brown, 25th Inf.; H. H. Gallett and G. C. Parkhurst, 17th Inf.; W. P. Morse, R. Boylan and F. R. Brockschink, 1st Inf.; W. C. Lee, A. G. Chase and L. D. Yates, 9th Inf.; C. B. Howard, F. L. Gerlac, P. K. Kennedy, Jr., and C. A. Beacond, 20th Inf.; J. Lynch, J. H. Barbin and C. E. Campbell, 23d Inf.

The following captains of Inf. to Camp Benning, Ga., and report Sept. 16 to Infantry School as members of the company officers' class: W. O. Shrum and J. C. Crockett, 23d Inf.; P. E. Barber, Inf.; C. H. Newell and C. J. Griddle, 24th Inf.; T. F. Wessels and W. M. Carter, 48th Inf.; F. J. Pearson, 17th Inf.; J. C. Howard, 48th Inf.; C. D. Carle, 3d Inf.; L. W. Fagg, 19th Inf.; N. E. Stadig, 2d Inf.; F. F. Becker, 10th Inf.; R. B. Reynolds, 40th Inf.; R. H. Evans, 3d Inf.; E. E. Robinson, 2d Inf.; T. E. Blood, 40th Inf.; A. P. McGee, 19th Inf.; P. E. Brown, 10th Inf.; P. T. Hogge, 40th Inf.; J. H. Gibson and H. F. Thompson, 34th Inf.; A. J. Patterson and S. L. Bursacker, 12th Inf.; W. A. Paskoski, 34th Inf.; D. H. Estill and L. Simons, 55th Inf.; W. H. McCutcheon, Jr., G. A. Monagan and M. M. Maner, 41st Inf.; P. Doring, C. A. Martin, R. F. Walthour, Jr., and D. Jones, 56th Inf.; S. W. Myers, 12th Inf.; S. L. Conner, 29th Inf.

The following captains of Inf. to Camp Benning, Ga., on Sept. 16 to Infantry School as members of the company officers' class: H. P. Hollowell and C. J. Deahl, Jr., 51st Inf.; T. W. Freeman and C. E. Trechter, 52d Inf.; R. S. Miller and J. G. Kyle, 53d Inf.; W. N. Clinton and B. A. Smith, 54th Inf.; G. Burnett and F. E. Shaw, Inf.; J. R. DeVall, R. Orr and R. P. Arnold, 37th Inf.; P. S. Jones, 53d Inf.; A. Johnson, C.A.C.; G. M. Bell, W. P. Waltz and T. Schorge, Inf.; J. E. Gilliland, B. Little, S. L. Alexander and F. B. L. Myer, 49th Inf.; R. L. Wright, W. L. Mays and C. A. Robinson, 7th Inf.; J. H. Hilldring, J. V. Thebaud, H. N. Frissell and E. G. Watson, 30th Inf.; S. F. Walker, C. A. Frithett and J. N. Hopkins, 30th Inf.; J. Casey and B. J. Sells, 6th Inf.

(Continued on page 1356.)

FIELD ARTILLERY REORGANIZATION.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS AND INACTIVE UNITS.

Complete details of the reorganization and troops movements, partially noted in our issue of Aug. 13, page 1320, are given in full here from instructions that are being issued by the War Department to all concerned:

The organizations of the following Field Artillery units are to be stationed at the places indicated:

Training Batt. No. 1 at Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
Training Batt. No. 2 at Camp Dix, N. J.
Training Batt. No. 3 at Camp Meade, Md.
Training Batt. No. 4 at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.
Training Batt. No. 5 at Camp Knox, Ky.
Training Batt. No. 6 at Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
Training Batt. No. 7 at Ft. Snelling, Minn.
Training Batt. No. 8 at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.
Training Batt. No. 9 at Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.

Personnel and equipment will be secured as indicated elsewhere in these instructions. As far as personnel is available, these batteries will be organized as combat batteries until receipt of Tables of Organization for Training Batteries. The personnel of the 2d Battn., 3d F.A., will be transferred to the 1st Battn., 3d F.A., and the records of the 2d Battn., 3d F.A., will be sent to Fort Myer, Va. Redesignate the 2d Battn., 19th F.A., now temporarily at Tobyhanna, Pa., as the 2d Battn., 3d F.A. The reorganization and redesignation of the 82d Field Art. as the 1st Battn., Horse Artillery, with station at Fort Bliss, Texas. Designate the 2d Battn., 82d Field Art., as the 2d Battn., Horse Artillery, and place it on the "Inactive List" under the provisions of sec. II, G.O. 32, active associate. Assign the 17th F.A. to the 15th F.A. Brigade.

INACTIVE UNITS.

The following units will be placed on the "Inactive List," under the provisions of sec. II, G.O. 32, W.D., 1921, their active associates being as indicated below:

Inactive associates.	Active associates.
4th F. Art. Brig. Hqrs.	3d F. Art. Brig. Hqrs.
5th " "	1st " "
6th " "	2d " "
7th " "	1st " "
8th " "	13th " "
4th Ammunition Train	3d Ammunition Train
5th " "	1st " "
6th " "	2d " "
7th " "	1st " "
8th " "	13th " "
2d Field Artillery	17th Field Artillery
9th " "	17th " "
14th " "	12th " "
16th " "	10th " "
18th " "	5th " "
19th " "	66th " "
20th " "	12th " "
21st " "	5th " "
22d " "	15th " "
23d " "	76th " "
77th " "	76th " "
78th " "	15th " "
79th " "	6th " "
80th " "	7th " "
81st " "	10th " "
83d " "	7th " "

MOVEMENTS OF ORGANIZATIONS.

The following organizations will change stations as indicated below as soon after Sept. 1, 1921, as practicable, and after having complied with previous instructions regarding camps to be vacated. All organizations will move by marching except as otherwise indicated:

Unit—by marching from—to.

13th F.A. Brig.—Camp Bragg—Camp Knox.
3d F.A. (less 2d Battn.)—Camp Grant—Camp Knox.
2d Battn., 3d F.A.—Tobyhanna, Pa.—Ft. Myer, Va.
5th F.A. Brig. Hqrs.—Camp Jackson—Camp Bragg.
6th F.A. Brig. Hqrs.—Camp Grant—Camp Knox.
7th F.A. Brig. Hqrs.—Camp Meade—Camp Dix.
5th Ammunition Train—Camp Jackson—Camp Bragg.
6th Ammunition Train—Camp Grant—Camp Knox.
7th Ammunition Train—Camp Meade—Camp Dix.
1st Batt., 16th F.A.—Camp Lewis (by rail)—Presidio, S.F.
18th F.A.—Camp Pike—Camp Knox.
19th F.A. (less 2d Batt.)—Camp Jackson—Camp Bragg.
20th F.A.—Camp Jackson—Camp Bragg.
21st F.A.—Camp Bragg (by rail)—Camp Knox.
1 Batt. 78th F.A.—Camp Grant—Ft. Sheridan.
1 Batt. 78th F.A.—Camp Grant—Ft. Snelling.
79th F.A.—Camp Meade (by rail)—Tobyhanna, Pa.
Tr. Batt. No. 1—Camp Meade—Ft. Ethan Allen.
Tr. Batt. No. 2—Camp Meade—Camp Dix.
Tr. Batt. No. 4—Camp Belling—Ft. Oglethorpe.
Tr. Batt. No. 8—Ft. Sill—Ft. Sam Houston.

TRANSFER OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL.

The following named units, designated in these instructions to become inactive, will transfer their enlisted personnel and will be placed on the "Inactive List," as indicated below:

Unit—transfer enlisted personnel to—when active.

4th F.A. Brig. Hqrs.—3d F.A. Brig. Hqrs. at Camp Lewis—Upon arrival.
5th F.A. Brig. Hqrs.—13th F.A. Brig. Hqrs. at Camp Bragg—Upon arrival.
6th F.A. Brig. Hqrs.—13th F.A. Brig. Hqrs. at Camp Knox—Upon arrival.

7th F.A. Brig. Hqrs.—1st F.A. Brig. Hqrs. at Camp Dix—Upon arrival.

8th F.A. Brig. Hqrs.—13th F.A. Brig. Hqrs. at Camp Knox—Upon arrival.

4th Am. Tr.—3d Am. Tr. at Camp Lewis—Upon arrival.

6th Am. Tr.—13th Am. Tr. at Camp Bragg—Upon arrival.

6th Am. Tr.—13th Am. Tr. at Camp Knox—Upon arrival.

7th Am. Tr.—1st Am. Tr. at Camp Dix—Upon arrival.

8th Am. Tr.—13th Am. Tr. at Camp Knox—Upon arrival.

2d F.A.—13th Brig. and F.A. School Det. at Camp Knox—Upon arrival.

9th F.A.—1st F.A. and F.A. School Det. at Ft. Sill—At once.

14th F.A. (less 1 batt.)—1st F.A. and F.A. School Det. at Ft. Sill—At once.

1 Batt. 14th F.A.—Tr. Batt. No. 8—At once.

16th F.A. (less 1 batt.)—10th F.A. at Camp Lewis—Upon arrival.

1 Batt. 16th F.A.—Tr. Batt. No. 9 at Presidio, San Francisco—Upon arrival.

18th F.A.—13th F.A. Brig. and F.A. School Det. at Camp Knox—Upon arrival.

19th F.A. (less 2d Battn.)—13th F.A. Brig. at Camp Bragg—Upon arrival.

20th F.A.—13th F.A. Brig. at Camp Bragg—Upon arrival.

21st F.A.—13th F.A. Brig. at Camp Knox—Upon relief.

77th F.A.—76th F.A. at Camp Lewis—Upon arrival.

78th F.A. (less 2 batts.)—3d F.A. (less 2d Battn.) at Camp Grant—At once.

1 Batt. 78th F.A.—Tr. Batt. No. 6 at Ft. Sheridan—Upon arrival.

1 Batt. 78th F.A.—Tr. Batt. No. 7 at Ft. Snelling—Upon arrival.

79th F.A.—2d Battn., 3d F.A., at Tobyhanna, Pa.—Upon arrival.

80th F.A.—Tr. Batts. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 at Camp Meade—At once.

81st F.A. (less 1 batt.)—3d F.A. and F.A. School Det. at Camp Knox—Upon arrival.

1st Batt., 81st F.A.—Tr. Batt. No. 5 at Camp Knox—At once.

83d F.A. (less 1 batt.)—13th F.A. Brig. and F.A. School Det. at Camp Knox—Upon arrival.

1st Battn., 83d F.A.—Tr. Batt. No. 4—At once.

The 21st Field Art. will be detailed for guard and fire protection duty at Camp Bragg in place of the 17th Field Art., as previously ordered.

Corps area commanders concerned will arrange by direct communication all details as to time of departure, arrival, etc. Circular 208, W.D., 1921, will govern as to equipment, funds and property. When two or more organizations are ordered to change station by marching by these or other instructions and their routes coincide for all or a part of the way, the proper commanding officer will cause these units to march in one body and under one command, if practicable, as far as the routes coincide.

The 17th F.A. will remain armed with the 155-mm. howitzer. The 5th F.A. will be armed as follows: 1st Battalion, 8-inch howitzers; 2d Battalion, 240-mm. howitzers; 3d Battalion, 155-mm. G.P.F. guns.

WARRANT OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION.

The first annual convention of the Warrant Officers' Association, U.S. Army, was held at Fort McPherson, Ga., Aug. 11, 12 and 13. Delegates from local councils at various Army posts in the United States were in attendance. The delegates were welcomed by Colonel Symmons, Chief of Staff of the 4th Corps Area. Good wishes were read from General Pershing, The Adjutant General, the Quartermaster General, the Chief of Ordnance, the Chief of Coast Artillery, and other chiefs of the Army. It was decided to retain the headquarters at Atlanta for at least another year. National officers elected for the ensuing year follow: President, I. P. Sharp, Atlanta Council No. 1; first vice president, M. Surerus, Atlanta Council No. 1; second vice president, W. B. Lunsford, 8th C.A. Council No. 4; secretary, Arthur Adams, Atlanta Council No. 1; assistant secretary, C. W. Kunz, Atlanta Council No. 1; financial secretary, R. Tattersall, Atlanta Council No. 1; treasurer, F. C. Sutton, Atlanta Council No. 1. The trustees are: H. E. Hill, New York Council No. 2; Oliver Bauleh, Camp Knox Council No. 3; Fred G. Haney, Atlanta Council No. 1; Paul Arndt, Golden Gate Council No. 5; P. B. Jackson, 8th C.A. Council No. 4; G. P. Stone, Atlanta Council No. 1; Fred Taylor, Camp Knox Council No. 3; Albert Preiss, 8th C.A. Council No. 4; Hugo May, Atlanta Council No. 1. The convention adjourned on Aug. 13, to meet next year at San Antonio, Texas.

REDUCING OFFICER STRENGTH OF NAVY.

To allay apprehension which may have been created by the Navy Department statement of last week relative to reduction of Navy personnel, it is emphatically stated in the Bureau of Navigation that no reduction will affect the permanent commissioned personnel. The reduction will affect only those temporary officers who do not qualify for permanent appointment. Such officers must, under the act of June 4, 1920, be separated from the Service on Dec. 31, 1921. This is the one requirement for reducing the strength of the commissioned personnel. The result of the examination on May 16 of the temporary and Reserve officers who applied for transfer to the permanent Navy may be reached in the next ten days, when the Navy Department will be in a position to make arrangements for allotment of officers effective after the revocation of the temporary appointments, which will probably affect about 1,500 men. Plans of the Bureau of Navigation for the distribution of the commissioned personnel are now in process. It is said they will be available for publication in a few weeks.

NAVY CHECKS DOUBLE COMPENSATION.

Numerous cases having come to the attention of the Navy Department where enrolled men of the Naval Reserve Force have been drawing compensation for disability, the Bureau of Navigation has inaugurated steps to stop this double drain on the Treasury. All commandants of naval districts have been informed that the policy is not to re-enroll or give active training duty to members of the Naval Reserve Force who have filed claim for disability. The Navy Department is working in full co-operation with the Veterans' Bureau in checking this practice of certain men who not only took retainer pay and training pay from the Navy, but also compensation for disability from the Veterans' Bureau. One notable case was uncovered which showed a man drawing \$1,200 from naval appropriations, \$1,200 from the Veterans' Bureau for compensation, and on the strength of his disability had been extended free an evening course in law at one of the Washington colleges.

STAFF OF GEN. H. H. BANDHOLTZ, U.S.A.

The staff of Brig. Gen. H. H. Bandholtz, U.S.A., appointed commandant of the newly organized District of Washington, is as follows: Adjutant, Major W. F. L. Hartigan, Inf.; judge advocate, Major J. A. Parker, J.A.G.; department inspector, Major W. M. Robertson, I.G. Dept.; surgeon, Col. M. A. DeLaney, Med. Corps; engineer, ordnance and signal officer, Major A. E. Larabee, Signal Corps.

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J. A. WILLSON, Resident Manager**THE NAVY.**Commander-in-Chief—Warren G. Harding, President.
Secretary of the Navy—Edwin Denby.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Theodore Roosevelt.**NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.**

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Aug. 16, 1921.

The Senate on Aug. 16 confirmed all the Navy nominations of Aug. 9 and 10, published on page 1329, our issue of Aug. 13.

Nominations received by the Senate Aug. 17, 1921.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.**Medical Corps**—To be captains: First Lieuts. T. M. Calladine, jr., from May 9, 1921; A. W. Drew and A. L. Guerra from Aug. 7, 1921.**Dental Corps**—To be captains: First Lieuts. J. S. Ross from July 4, 1921; Harold S. Whitney from July 8, 1921; H. J. Ryan from Aug. 9, 1921.**Veterinary Corps**—To be major, Capt. W. J. Stokes from Aug. 12, 1921. To be first lieutenants: Second Lieuts. J. E. Noonan from Aug. 7, 1921; G. B. Jones from Aug. 11, 1921.

Nominations received by the Senate Aug. 17, 1921.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

To be captain, Comdr. L. M. Overstreet from June 3, 1921. To be lieut. comdr., Lieut. J. D. Moore from Sept. 16, 1920. To be lieutenants: Lieuts. (j.g.) P. C. Ranson and W. F. Dietrich from July 1, 1920.

To be asst. surgs. (lieut. j.g.): F. M. Rohow, of Wis., from Aug. 1, 1921; F. M. Moxon, of Ore., from Aug. 5, 1921.

To be a passed asst. dental surg. (lieut.): Asst. Dental Surg. J. E. Morgan from July 1, 1920.

To be asst. civil engs. (lieut. j.g.), all from Aug. 12, 1921: J. C. Gebhard, of Pa.; H. R. Lacey, Mass.; R. E. Bassler, N.Y.; P. R. Hewes, Ohio; J. A. Scoville, Ill.; P. J. Halloran, N.J.; P. A. E. Flux, Mass.; J. J. Grombne, N.Y.; J. J. Chew, D.C.; A. D. Alexis, Pa.; R. C. Harding, Ark.; C. T. Dickman, N.Y.; E. D. Miller, Pa.

To be asst. payms. (lieut. j.g.) from July 1, 1920: W. Guerry, W. E. Scott and J. M. Speissegger.

To be chief pay clerks from Aug. 5, 1920: A. H. Patten and H. F. Wight.

MARINE CORPS NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Aug. 15, 1921.

PROMOTIONS IN THE MARINE CORPS.First Lieutenants to be captains from July 1, 1921: L. Cukela, J. Lionhardt, F. Israel, V. F. Blesdale, M. H. Silverthorn, W. Sweet, F. J. Zinner, P. S. Geer, J. Groff, W. W. Rogers, C. T. Beecher, G. F. Stokes, T. E. Wicks, M. Corbett, J. P. Schwerin, W. M. Radcliffe, J. H. Parker.
Second Lieut. J. L. Denham to be a 1st lieut. from July 1, 1921.**VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY.**

We omit the table of vessels of the U. S. Navy this week, but give below the changes in the location of vessels to Aug. 17 since the complete list was published in our issue of July 30, pages 1282-83, and the later changes published in our issue of Aug. 6, page 1305 and Aug. 13, page 1329.

Abbott. At Newport.
A. P. Upshur, Branch, George E. Badger, Arkansas. En route from Panama to New York Aug. 11.
Arcthusa. Left Fall River Aug. 12 for Key West.
Asheville. Left Charleston Yard for Havana Aug. 17.
Avocate, Finch, Hart, At Canton, China.
Barry, Goff, J. K. Paulding. At Newport.
Bailey. Left Bremerton Aug. 12 for San Francisco.
Bell, Fairfax, Taylor. En route to Buzzards Bay Aug. 15.
Biddle. Left Newport for New York Aug. 16.
Billingsley, Dallas. At Charleston, S.C.
Brasos. Left Yorktown for Lynnhaven Roads Aug. 16.
Brook, Cass. En route to Bar Harbor, Me.
Broeze. Arrived at Mare Island Aug. 15.
Brooks, Fox. At Galatz.
Bridge. In West Indian waters.
California. At Mare Island.
Cassin. Left Boston for Newport Aug. 17.
Childs. Left Cherbourg for Helsingfors Aug. 15.
Cole. Left Philadelphia for Newport Aug. 16.
Converse, Dale. At Newport, R.I.
Denver. At Puerto, Colombia.
Downes. En route to Booth Bay, Me., Aug. 15.
Dolphin. At Port Limon.
Dorsey, Rathburne, Roper, Talbot, Ford, Peary. At Philadelphia.
Dupont. Left Philadelphia for Newport Aug. 16.
Flusser. At Guantanamo.
Gamble. At Mare Island.
Great Northern. At Mare Island.
Guilford, Henderson. At Hampton Roads.
Herdon, Hunt. At Newport, R.I.
Hopkins. At New York Navy Yard.
Isherwood, Lardner, Sharkey. At Newport, R.I.
King. At navy yard, New York.
J. Fred Talbot. Left Philadelphia for Newport.
Kittery. Left Hampton Roads for West Indian waters.
Lamberton. At Mare Island.
Lawrence. Left Boston for sea Aug. 15.
Little. At New York.
McCawley. At Bremerton.
McDonough. Left San Diego for Bremerton.
Mars. Left Hampton Roads Aug. 13 for Constantinople.
Maury. At Portsmouth, N.H.
Meade. Left Bremerton Aug. 12 for Alaska.
Meyer. En route to Portland, Ore.
Montgomery. At Mare Island.
Moody. At Bremerton.
Morris, Swasey, Thornton. Left Bremerton Aug. 12 for San Francisco.
Neches. At Key West, Fla.
Newport News. Left Cavite for San Francisco.
New York. Left Seattle for Bremerton.
Nevada, Oklahoma. Left Balboa for San Diego Aug. 11.
Nitro. In Canal Zone.
Overton. At Constantinople.
Pampanga. At Wuchow, China.
Patoka. En route to Guam from Pearl Harbor.
Pensacola, Pyro. At Mare Island.
Pillsbury. At Newport.
Pittsburgh. Arrived at Philadelphia Navy Yard Aug. 13 from European waters.
Pope. At Philadelphia.
Proteus. At Hampton Roads, Va.
Putnam, Reid. At Newport.
Pyro. Left Bremerton Aug. 12 for Mare Island.
Quincy. Left Boston for Hampton Roads.
Radford, Ramsay. At Mare Island.
Ramapo. Left Balboa Aug. 15 for Pearl Harbor.
Rappahannock. Left Guantanamo for Canal Zone Aug. 16.
Rochester. Left Bar Harbor for Newport.
Sacramento. En route to Havana Aug. 10.
Sanda. Left Cherbourg for Helsingfors.
Sandpiper. En route to New York Aug. 10.
Signorney. At Charleston, S.C.
Sinclair. At Bremerton.
S. P. Lee. Left San Diego for Bremerton.
St. Louis. At Pola.
Stribling. Left Yorktown for Newport.
Swasey. Left Grays Harbor for Bremerton.
Tacoma. Left Cristobal for New York Aug. 13.
Teal. Left Lynnhaven Roads for Newport.
Tillman. At Newport.
Tingey. Left Bremerton Aug. 12 for Alaska.
Toucy. En route to Bar Harbor.
Trinity. At Fall River, Mass.
Truxtun. At Newport.
Turner. En route to San Diego Aug. 13 from Santa Barbara.Utah. At Le Havre.
Waters, Zane. Left Pearl Harbor Aug. 6 for Asiatic stations.
Welborn C. Wood, Dayton. At Philadelphia.
William Jones. Left San Francisco for San Diego Aug. 13.
Wilmington. At Hankow, China.
Worden. At Guantanamo.
Wyoming. En route from Panama to New York.**CHANGES IN UNIFORM REGS., U.S.N., 1913. NO. 32**

Navy Department, June 13, 1921.

The following changes in uniform regulations are hereby approved. These changes will be effective July 1, 1921:

1. Rating badges.—The following rating badges are authorized for the use of enlisted men in the United States Navy:

Rating badges for new ratings established by Circular Letter 9-21, of March 24, 1921, are as shown in plates 35 and 36. [We omit these plates, which show the rating badges of sailmaker's mate, 1st class; chief photographer; chief signaller; water tender, 1st class; chief torpedoman; electrician's mate, 1st class; aviation chief rigger; aviator chief metal smith; chief fire controlman.—Ed.] They will conform in all respects to the regulations for rating badges as incorporated in articles 207-210, inclusive, of the Uniform Regulations, U.S.N., 1913.

2. Page 60, article 211(13): After the words "Machinists' Mates" add the words "Motor Machinists' Mates."

3. Page 62, article 219: Strike out entire article (relating to radio operator).

4. Page 62, article 220: Strike out entire article (relating to torpedoman).

5. Page 62, article 224: Strike out the words "Ship's Cooks, third and fourth classes; bakers, second class, and," in the second and third lines.

6. Page 62, article 225: Strike out entire article (relating to signamen, first and second class).

EDWIN DENBY, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Orders to Officers Aug. 10, 1921.

Lieut. Comdr. C. S. Alden to command U.S.S. R-10.

Ensign H. C. Behner to Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N.J.

Lieut. Comdr. T. S. Boyd to instruction Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., Essington, Pa.

Lieut. Comdr. L. C. Carey to command U.S.S. DeLong.

Lieut. C. K. R. Clausen to duty U.S.S. Florida.

Lieut. Comdr. R. G. Coman to command U.S.S. Twiggs.

Lieut. N. L. Damon to U.S.S. Eagle 31 as Torp. Off.

Lieut. W. W. Gilmore (Sup. C.) to Submarine Division Five as Sup. Off.

Lieut. Comdr. W. B. Hetfield (Med. C.) to Destroyer Force, Pacific Fleet.

Lieut. (j.g.) S. R. Hickey to duty U.S.S. Eagle 33.

Comdr. E. T. Hoopes (Sup. C.) to Aid on Staff Comdr. Train, Pacific Fleet.

Capt. L. Hunt (Sup. C.) to Officer in Charge Navy Purchasing Office, New York, N.Y.

Ensign W. M. Junkin resignation accepted Aug. 25.

Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Latham granted three months' sick leave.

Gunnr. D. H. Love to Destroyer Force, Pacific Fleet.

Lieut. Comdr. J. S. Lowell to duty navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Comdr. H. de F. Mel (Sup. C.) to duty Bureau Supplies and Accounts, Navy Dept.

Lieut. Comdr. T. S. McCloy to command U.S.S. Wainwright.

Lieut. C. J. McHenry to Air Force, Pacific Fleet.

Capt. B. R. Patrick (Chap. C.) to U.S.S. Wyoming.

Rear Admiral C. J. Peoples (Sup. C.) to General Inspector of Supply Corps for West coast.

Lieut. G. W. Plaisted (C.E.C.) to Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.

Lieut. A. E. Schrader to treatment Naval Hospital, San Diego, Calif.

Lieut. Comdr. P. Seymour to command Tattnell.

Lieut. Comdr. E. S. Stalnaker (Sup. C.) to U.S.S. New Mexico as Sup. Off.

Lieut. S. Umsted to command U.S.S. S-1.

Lieut. Comdr. T. N. Vinson to U.S.S. Rainbow as Engr. Offr.

Lieut. Comdr. B. O. Willis to command U.S.S. Jacob Jones.

Lieut. (j.g.) S. F. Boyd (C1-2) to home.

Lieut. W. C. Diehl (C1-2) (C.E.C.) Port-au-Prince, Haiti, to home.

The following are ordered to instruction Columbia University, New York, beginning Sept. 29: Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Hoard; Lieuts. R. W. Bates, R. Burhan, R. L. Conolly, D. M. Dalton, D. D. Dupre, M. W. Hutchinson, P. C. Morgan, W. P. Portz, J. D. Small, A. C. Thomas and R. D. Tisdale.

The following are ordered to instruction Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., beginning Sept. 26: Lieuts. J. F. Bates, jr., C. A. Macgowan and L. R. Moore.

Lieutenants to instruction Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, beginning Oct. 3: J. R. Allen, C. H. Cushman, W. B. Nichols, J. W. Paige, R. McK. Rush, L. C. Stevens (all Con. C.) and T. P. Wynkoop.

The following ensigns are ordered to post-graduate course instruction in construction Naval Academy, Annapolis: R. K. Kelley, R. E. McShane, P. E. Phil, W. C. Powell, M. E. Serat, jr., C. Shugg, R. O. Sprague, R. M. Watt, jr., and W. Webster, jr.

Orders to Officers Aug. 11, 1921.

Lieut. G. W. Armstrong (Sup. C.) to wait orders at Washington, D.C.

Lieut. F. E. Beatty, jr., to special course instruction in mechanical engineering Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass., beginning Oct. 3.

Ens. W. W. Behrens to duty U.S.S. Connor.

A. P. Clerk C. H. Brandenburg to U.S.S. Arcthusa, duty with Sup. Off.

Lieut. J. K. Campbell to duty U.S.S. California.

Ens. J. B. Carter to duty U.S.S. Texas.

Ens. J. S. Cohen to duty U.S.S. Galveston.

Ens. E. F. Conway to duty U.S.S. Tennessee.

Lieut. W. L. De Camp to duty U.S.S. Ontario.

Lieut. C. V. Ellis (Chap. C.) to duty 4th Regiment of Marines, Santo Domingo, D.R.

Comdr. J. F. Green to command U.S.S. Nicholson.

Comdr. W. B. Fogarty (Con. C.) to duty navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieut. F. H. Gebhardt (Med. C.) resignation accepted.

Lieut. H. C. Gifford (Med. C.) to Naval Hospital, Norfolk.

Ens. J. E. Gingham to U.S.S. Maryland.

Ens. R. P. Gill to duty R. Bks., Hampton Roads, Va.

Btan. E. J. Hiss to duty U.S.S. Birmingham.

Lieut. H. Hunter to instruction electrical engineering, Columbia University, New York, beginning Sept. 29.

Rear Admiral M. Johnston to Director of Naval Communications, Navy Dept.

Lieut. M. C. Kent to duty U.S.S. Bridge.

Ens. La R. C. Lawbaugh to U.S.S. Idaho.

Comdr. J. J. London to duty Naval Operations, Navy Dept., Washington.

Mach. J. H. Maddeaux placed on retired list of U.S. Navy; to home.

Lieut. A. G. Martin to Destroyer Force, Atlantic Fleet.

A. P. Clerk C. S. Martin to duty with Sup. Off., U.S.S. Brasos.

Lieut. F. E. Moyer (Chap. C.) to duty navy yard, New York.

Lieut. G. F. Murphy (Chap. C.) to duty U.S.S. Pennsylvania.

Lieut. H. E. Overesch to instruction in electrical engineering Columbia University, New York, beginning Sept. 29.

Comdr. G. M. Ravenscroft to command U.S.S. Babbitt.

Lieut. Comdr. W. Seibert resignation accepted.

Mach. R. W. Thomas resignation accepted.

The following officers are ordered to instruction Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass., beginning Oct. 3:

Ens. C. M. Bolster, G. C. Calnan, W. F. Christmas, R. T. Cowdrey, R. B. Daggett, W. R. Dowd and B. L. Falkner; Lieut. (j.g.) L. M. Gran (Con. C.); Ens. W. M. Hagare, Lieut. P. W. Hains (Con. C.); Ens. M. D. Harris, L. Harrison and L. T. Haugen; Lieut. J. E. Kiernan; Ens. P. Lemler, L. J. Maxson, N. B. Musser and P. B. Nibeker; Lieut. C. A. Nicholson and Lieut. (j.g.) A. S. Pitre (Con. C.); Ens. DeW. C. Redgrave, H. C. Sexton, jr., E. W. Sylvester, F. A. Tusler and H. S. Van Buren.

Ens. W. B. Warner to duty U.S.S. Mars.

Ens. R. K. Wells to post-graduate course instruction in construction Naval Academy, Annapolis.

Lieut. Comdr. L. Wild to duty U.S.S. Rowan.

Lieut. (j.g.) J. H. Alvis to U.S.S. Zeilin.

Ens. W. E. Dillon to U.S.S. Zeilin.

Lieut. J. M. Moss to treatment Naval Hospital, San Diego.

Lieut. J. B. Evans (C1-3) to U.S.S. Nanshan as Engr. Off.

Lieut. (j.g.) J. H. Kinnaird (O-3) det. U.S.S. Sapelo; to home.
Lieut. Comdr. R. D. Lank (O-3) det. U.S.S. Nanshan; to home.
Lieut. H. O. McGeehee (O-3) to U.S.S. Neptune as Engr. Off.

Orders to Officers Aug. 12, 1921.

Lieuts. (j.g.) H. H. Anderson, J. G. Atkins, B. H. Colyear and E. M. Grimsley, Ens. R. W. Abbott, N. Beall, G. C. Haebler, W. M. Downes, M. H. Harrington, J. D. Hartford and K. C. Hawkins to instruction submarines U.S.S. Eagle 33, Capt. F. T. Arms (Sup.C.) to Boston, Mass., under direction Chief Co-ordinator, General Supply.
Mach. S. S. Beach to duty U.S.S. Arkansas.
Lieut. E. G. Brian (Med.C.) to duty U.S.S. Pueblo.
Lieut. Comdr. M. S. Brown to duty Bureau of Navigation, Navy Dept., Washington, D.C.
Lieut. H. A. Bryan to duty navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
Btsn. R. A. Calkins to U.S.S. Iuka.
Lieut. U. G. Chipman to Destroyer Force, Pacific Fleet.
Lieut. Comdr. R. S. Pay and Btsn. H. H. Penskov to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
Lieut. M. R. Finley (Sup.C.) to duty as Sup. Off., U.S.S. Brazos.
Lieut. C. H. Francis (Med.C.) to duty U.S.S. Nitro.
Ens. J. W. Goff to duty U.S.S. Hunt.
Ens. R. H. Harkness to duty U.S.S. Maryland.
Lieut. C. G. Holland to duty U.S.S. Arkansas.
Lieut. (j.g.) B. Hollander (Med.C.) to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Great Northern and on board when commd.
Lieut. R. H. Howard (Sup.C.) to duty in charge Navy Motion Picture Exchange, San Francisco, Calif.
Lieuts. G. F. Hussey, D. P. Moon and T. J. Keliber to special course instruction Ballistics University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill., beginning Oct. 1.
Gunn. M. J. Jones to U.S.S. Prometheus.
Lieuts. T. E. Chandler, C. T. Joy and A. D. G. Mayer to special course instruction in explosives, University of Michigan, beginning Oct. 4.
Lieuts. M. O. Carlson, W. A. Kitts, 3d, and R. W. Christie to special course instruction mechanical engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass., beginning Oct. 3.
Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Osgood to instruction naval petroleum engineering course, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Lieut. L. Rodd to U.S.S. Maryland.
Lieut. (j.g.) G. B. L. Green (O-5) to home.
Lieut. L. T. Condit (O-2) (D.C.) to duty Marine Barracks, Parris Island, S.C.
Note.—Lieut. (j.g.) S. Adams, U.S.N.R.F., died Aug. 11, 1921.

Orders to Officers Aug. 13, 1921.

Lieut. (j.g.) W. R. Ahearn to duty U.S.S. Orion.
Lieut. J. C. Arnold to Asst. Naval Inspector of Submarine Material, Philadelphia District, Philadelphia.
Lieuts. H. Bodfish, S. S. Shumaker and A. C. Davis to instruction University of Chicago, beginning Oct. 1.
Lieut. Comdr. W. J. Butler to Destroyer Force, Atlantic Fleet.
Lieut. A. M. Bryan (Sup.C.) to U.S.S. Mercy as Sup. Off.
Btsn. T. P. Calhoun resignation accepted.
Capt. W. G. DuBoise (Con.C.) to manager navy yard, Boston.
Btsn. F. W. Filby to U.S.S. Carabasset.
Lieuts. P. W. Fletcher and K. Preston to instruction Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass., beginning Oct. 3.
Comdr. P. W. Foote granted leave.
Lieut. M. Fritman to duty U.S.S. Wyoming.
Ens. J. W. Golinick to duty U.S.S. Reid.
Lieut. W. H. Harrell (Med.C.) to duty U.S.S. Mars.
Btsn. W. A. Hurrell to treatment Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.
A.P. Clerk A. F. Hytt resignation accepted.
Lieut. J. G. M. Johnson to treatment Naval Hospital, Fort Lyon, Colo.
Lieut. H. C. Lassiter (Sup.C.) to Asst. to Fleet Sup. Off., Pacific Fleet.
Lieut. J. J. Lynch (Sup.C.) to duty with Sup. Off., R.S., Mare Island, Calif.
Lieut. Comdr. B. V. McCandlish to Aid and Flag Lieut. on Staff Comdr. Battleship Div. 7, Pacific Fleet.
Ens. R. S. McIver to U.S.S. Welborn C. Wood.
Ens. A. B. McKay (Sup.C.) to duty Asiatic Fleet.
Ens. M. Mordell (Sup.C.) resignation accepted Sept. 15, 1921.
Lieut. (j.g.) J. F. Mullin to U.S.S. Reina Mercedes.
Lieut. Comdr. D. H. Noble (Med.C.) to duty navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
Ens. H. E. Olsen to duty R.S., Boston, Mass.
Comdr. C. R. O'Leary (Sup.C.) to duty Veterans' Bureau, Wash.
Lieut. F. W. Quin (Med.C.) to duty Naval Hospital, Boston.
Lieuts. (j.g.) M. O'Rear and J. B. Sykes and Ens. N. A. Ives, J. H. McKay, C. B. Monson, J. E. Shoemaker, J. R. Tagne and F. J. Thomas to instruction in submarines U.S.S. Eagle 33.
Comdr. A. C. Read to Air Force, Atlantic Fleet.
Lieut. J. A. Riley to duty U.S.S. Arkansas.
Lieut. C. Schenck to Destroyer Force, Pacific Fleet.
Ens. C. P. Schwartz (Sup.C.) to duty with Sup. Off., Naval Sta., Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Mach. F. P. Scott to duty U.S.S. Chewink.
Lieut. R. E. Simon to duty 5th Naval Dist.
Btsn. C. Smith to duty R.S., Boston, Mass.
Lieut. J. W. Stokley to U.S.S. Prometheus.
Lieut. (j.g.) T. M. Stock (Sup.C.) to duty Naval Training Sta., Great Lakes, Ill.
Chief Btsn. J. F. Tracy to U.S.S. Owl.
Lieut. Comdr. F. A. L. Vossler to Team Capt., Midshipmen's Rifle Team, Camp Perry, Ohio; upon completion detached to Destroyer Force, Pacific Fleet.
Ens. L. J. Webb (Sup.C.) to Asst. to Fleet Paymaster, Pacific Fleet.
Lieut. R. S. Wyman to Division Radio Off., Battleship Div. 7, Pacific Fleet.
Lieut. (j.g.) J. O. Baker (O-3) to duty U.S.S. Caesar.

Orders to Officers Aug. 16, 1921.

Lieut. J. D. Alvia to duty U.S.S. Great Northern.
Lieut. (j.g.) N. F. K. Banvard (Med. C.) to Naval Hospital, League Island, Philadelphia.
Lieut. M. Baum (Sup. C.) to Disbursing Off. Navy Supply Depot Co., Brooklyn.
Lieut. J. H. Brady to duty U.S.S. Great Northern.
Lieut. Comdr. E. F. Buck to home; relieved all active duty.
Ensign J. A. Burgess to instruction in submarines U.S.S. Eagle 33.
Lieut. W. R. Casey to duty U.S.S. R-10.
Lieut. (j.g.) C. E. Clark (Med. C.) to Naval Hospital, League Island, Philadelphia.
Lieut. (j.g.) J. J. Coogan to duty Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md.
Lieut. D. E. Cummins to duty U.S.S. S-3.
Lieut. Comdr. P. H. Dunbar to duty U.S.S. Eagle 33.
Lieut. (j.g.) F. Eggert resignation accepted.
Lieut. A. K. Goffe to U.S.S. Luce.
Lieut. (j.g.) G. E. Hummer resignation accepted.
Lieut. L. W. Knight to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Great Northern and on board when commissioned.
Gunn. J. E. Malmberg to U.S.S. Connecticut.
Lieut. Comdr. S. M. Mathes (Sup. C.) to Disb. Offr. 12th Naval District.
Lieut. R. D. Micou (Sup. C.) to duty U.S.S. Kittery.
Btsn. H. R. Mousseau to duty U.S.S. Owl.
Capt. F. L. Oliver to command Destroyer Squadron Four, Pacific Fleet.
Lieut. E. Peterson (Med. C.) to duty Bu. Medicine and Surgery, Navy Dept., Washington.
Btsn. A. R. Racicot to duty U.S.S. Mallard.

Btsn. R. H. Reed to duty navy yard, Washington.
Ensign D. W. Roberts to U.S.S. Arkansas.
Lieut. K. R. Shears to duty Officer in Charge of Navy Recg. Sta., Albany, N.Y.
Lieut. Comdr. L. Sheldon (Med. C.) to duty U.S.S. Black Hawk.
A.P. Clerk O. T. Stanworth to duty with Sup. Offr. Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Strong det. Naval Air Station, Rockaway; granted leave.
Capt. D. E. Theelen to wait orders.
Lieut. Comdr. B. M. Thompson to U.S.S. Bridge as Ex. Offr.
Lieut. G. O. Twiss granted sick leave.
Lieut. Comdr. L. P. Wenzell to U.S.S. Great Northern as 1st Lieutenant.
Ensign C. D. Wheelock to post-graduate course instruction in construction Naval Academy.
Ensign R. G. Willis to U.S.S. Pittsburgh.
Lieut. T. S. Wyllie (Sup. C.) to Disb. Offr. Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md.
Lieut. H. L. Mitchell (O-5) to Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N.J.
Resignations of following officers accepted: Lieut. H. L. Arnold, Med. Corps; Ensign L. Litchfield, Gunn. O-O. Callaway and Btsn. J. H. Ervan.

MARINE CORPS GAZETTE.

AUG. 12.—Col. G. Van Orden Sept. 20 from Boston to 1st Brig., Haiti.
Col. D. Williams to General Staff College, Washington.
Lieut. Col. W. H. Fritchett orders of June 11 modified; to proceed to Hampton Roads, Va., and thence to 1st Brig., Haiti.
Major N. A. Eastman to Recruiting Station, Philadelphia.
Major C. H. Wells to Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.
Capt. A. Kingston to Marine Barracks, Washington.
Capt. H. O. Martin to Recruiting Station, Seattle, Wash.
First Lieut. C. D. Baylis to Marine Barracks, navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
First Lieut. J. F. Burks to Marine Barracks, navy yard, Mare Island.
First Lieut. L. W. Putnam to U.S.S. Idaho.
Second Lieut. J. N. Friesbie orders of June 27 modified; to Recruiting Station, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Second Lieut. C. W. McLeod to Recg. Sta., Spokane, Wash.
Pay Clerks J. D. Erwin, E. J. Donnelly, A. A. Zaracina, F. R. Powers and F. H. O'Neil to Hqrs. Marine Corps, Washington, D.C.

AUG. 13.—Major S. P. Budd to Recg. Sta., Milwaukee, Wis.
Major R. E. Davis to 1st Brig., Haiti.
Major J. C. Pagan to M.B., N.B., San Diego, Calif.
Major E. P. Fortson to Western Recruiting Division.
First Lieut. M. Corbett to M.B., navy yard, Philadelphia.
Second Lieut. R. S. Street honorably discharged from M.C.R.
Pay Clerks F. R. Powers and F. H. O'Neil to 2d Brig., Santo Domingo, D.R.
Marine Gunns. W. G. Allen and M. Wodarczyk to M.B., Quantico, Va.
Q.M. Clerk A. M. Poits to Hqrs. Department of the Pacific.
Q.M. Clerk C. Weidemann to M.B., N.S.B., New London, Conn.

AUG. 16.—Majors L. W. Hoyt and W. N. Small to General Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth.
The following officers were appointed Assistant Q.M.'s as of Aug. 13, 1921: Capt. W. C. Barnaby, O. C. Hine, J. J. Hughes, C. F. Kienast and J. P. Smith; 1st Lieuts. H. W. Whitney and H. F. Adams.
First Lieuts. T. E. Kendrick and J. B. Neill Sept. 2 to M.D., American Legation, China.
First Lieut. W. G. Kilgore Sept. 2 to Naval Stations, Olongapo and Cavite, P.I.

Pay Clerk D. M. Beck to M.B., navy yard, Philadelphia.
Q.M. Clerk J. E. Morris to 1st Brig., Haiti.
Pay Clerk H. A. Wood to Marine Recg. Bureau, Brooklyn.
AUG. 17.—Brig. Gen. C. G. Long and Lieut. Col. M. Babb to Hqrs. Marine Corps, Washington.
Col. L. M. Gulick to Chicago, Ill., as Officer in Charge Central Recruiting Division.
Lieut. Col. T. M. Clinton and C. Campbell, Majors J. Q. Adams and W. N. Hill, Capt. R. D. Lowell and L. B. Stephenson to M.B., Quantico, Va.
Major R. B. Putnam to Hqrs. Marine Corps, Washington.

AUG. 18.—Major C. L. Gawne Sept. 8 to Infantry School, Camp Benning, Ga.
Major E. A. Ostermann to M.B., Parris Island, S.C.
Capt. G. C. Hole to M.B., Quantico, Va.
Capt. L. S. Day to M.D., U.S.S. Nevada.
Capt. M. B. Humphrey and L. H. Miller Sept. 10 to Infantry School, Camp Benning, Ga.
Capt. H. S. Fassett to Naval Hospital, Fort Lyons, Colo.

Questions and Answers

Questions having to do with military or naval matters will be answered in this department as soon as possible after their receipt, or, lacking space, by mail, provided a stamped, self-addressed envelope is sent. Communications must in all cases be signed, giving the correct name and address of the inquirer.

TOO YOUNG FOR THE WORLD WAR asks: What was the origin of the present Citizens' Military Training Camp?

Answer: The military training of civilians is not a new idea, but the present method, as exemplified in the Citizens' Military Training Camps, is an intensified and concentrated application of the original provision modestly included in the Morrill act of 1862 for donation of land to states for support of colleges—which required that "the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts." These land grant colleges furnished 1,600 of the officers of the Spanish-American War, but world conditions in 1913, even before the cloudburst that in 1914 plunged the world into the greatest war in history, drew the attention of military thinkers of America, notably Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., to the need for a wider opportunity and a greater national effort to prepare its educated youth for military command in the event of a national emergency, which, if not directly foreseen at that time, was rightly considered as an ever-impending possibility, judging from the history of the world as to the unchanging nature of the prejudices, passions and ambitions of mankind individually and as national peoples. The story of the Plattsburg movement, with its experimental camps of 1915 and 1916, when business men, wholeheartedly, pursued a course of military training at Plattsburg—and the larger and greater Officers' Training Camps of 1917, is well told in The Plattsburg Movement by Ralph Barton Perry. The gallant conduct of the graduates of these camps on all our battlefields during the war proved the value of this system, which has now become part of our national defense.

NATIONAL GUARDSMAN asks: What N.G. divisions were actually in action in the recent war, and what were their losses?

Answer: There were seventeen divisions (26th to 42d) of National Guard troops in combat service in the World War. The divisions that suffered the greatest losses were the 28th—2,079 killed and 11,429 wounded; 42d—1,932 killed and 11,275 wounded; 26th—1,535 killed and 11,325 wounded; 32d—2,156 killed and 10,477 wounded. The losses of the thirteen other National Guard divisions were: 27th—1,431 k., 7,201 w.; 29th—778 k., 4,268 w.; 30th—1,211 k., 7,325 w.;

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WANTED: A Coast Artillery or Cavalry Officer, Captain or Lieutenant, as assistant P.M.S. & T. at a first-class institution. Address Box 52, Army and Navy Journal, New York.

Retired Field Artillery Sergeant wanted, to be placed on active duty and to receive extra compensation from the College. Give complete record and experience. Address Major E. N. Bowman, Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa.

WANTED: Any information leading to the recovery of a redwood chest of linen, stored with household goods at Fort Leavenworth in 1917. Address Col. W. S. McBroom, 1337 Otis Place, N.W., Washington, D.C.

WANTED: By retired Warrant Officer, U.S.A. (54 years), position in a college or of trust in mercantile life. Fully qualified in W.D. paper work, also property accounting; 10 years' experience at Land Grant College. Sound physique, best references. Address Box 20, Army and Navy Journal, New York.

31st—3 k., 65 w.; 32d—673 k., 6,266 w.; 34th—1 k., 44 w.; 35th—994 k., 6,216 w.; 36th—468 k., 1,928 w.; 37th—742 k., 4,266 w.; 38th—3 k., 54 w.; 39th—17 k., 52 w.; 40th—47 k., 81 w.; 41st—117 k., 435 w.

F. S. asks: (1) What caliber of Colt's automatic were used in the World War? (2) Did the U.S.A.E.F. use the Colt's pistol caliber .45, and what others? Answers: (1) Caliber .45. (2) Yes; also used some Colt's revolvers, caliber .45. In addition there were some guns made by the Colt's Manufacturing Company that were used by the Army, but they were not known as Colt's guns. They consisted mostly of machine guns and automatic rifles.

The Sixty-Seventh Congress

FIRST SESSION.

Retirement for Thirty Field Clerks.

S.J. Res. 48, as perfected in the Senate on Aug. 5 and passed over for future consideration, authorizes the Secretary of War to appoint and immediately retire as warrant officers any Army field clerk or field clerk, Q.M.C., whose status was changed from a civil to a military one by the act of Aug. 29, 1916, and who, because of age, service, or disability incurred in line of duty, would be eligible for retirement on the same basis as a warrant officer. For purpose of retirement and longevity pay these field clerks shall be permitted to count all service in and with the Army. Mr. Wadsworth explained that "there are about thirty of these men who are still field clerks and field clerks, Q.M.C., having this semi-military status. They are ineligible for retirement under the Civil Service law and they are too old to be commissioned as warrant officers, having passed the age fixed as the limit in the Army Reorganization act."

Opposes Bill Favoring Retired Naval Warrant Officers.

In a communication to Mr. Butler, chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, dated Aug. 4, concerning H.R. 7828, for relief of chief warrant and warrant officers of Navy and Marine Corps who were called into active service during the World War and promoted, Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt says that the proposed bill would give a retired chief warrant officer and warrant officers of the Naval Service a permanent status on the retired list in accordance with the higher rank held by them during the emergency, and that the Navy Department does not believe that such special favors should be extended to commissioned chief warrant and warrant officers on the retired list, if at the same time it cannot be extended to commissioned chief warrant and warrant officers on the active list, adding that "it is obvious that it would be impracticable, if not impossible, to extend the provisions of the proposed bill to officers on the active list." The recommendation is made that the proposed bill be not enacted.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S.J. Res. 96, Mr. Borah.—That the Secretary of War is directed, under such reasonable regulations as he may prescribe, to grant applications for discharge of enlisted men serving in the continental United States, without regard to the provisions of existing law respecting discharges, until the number of the Army has been reduced to 100,000 enlisted men, not including the Philippine Scouts.

S. 2349, Mr. King.—To repeal the provisions of existing law relating to retainer pay for members of the Naval Reserve Force, and for other purposes.

S. 2351, Mr. McKellar.—To authorize and direct the Secretary of the Navy to reinstate certain cadets whose resignations were recently asked for by the Superintendent of the Naval Academy and accepted by him.

S. 2362, Mr. Wadsworth.—To abolish the limitation on military service without the continental limits of the U.S., imposed by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1915.

S. 2368, Mr. McKellar.—Authorizing the President to appoint Sergt. Alvin C. York as a captain in the U.S. Army and then place him on the retired list.

S. 2371, Mr. Wadsworth.—To further amend the National Defense act by changing the second sentence of section 40b of said act to read: "In time of peace retired officers, retired warrant officers, or retired enlisted men shall not be detailed under the provisions of this section without their consent."



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S. 2379, Mr. Hale.—For the appointment of Warrant Officer Emil Bergdahl as captain of Cavalry, U.S. Army, to take rank under the provisions of section 34 of the act of June 4, 1920.

S. 2390, Mr. Pittman.—To redistribute the number of officers in the several grades of the Supply Corps of the Navy. Same as H.R. 8039, p. 1308, of Aug. 6.

S. 2392, Mr. Knox.—For the promotion of Col. L. M. Brett, U.S. Army, retired.

H.R. 8040, Mr. Butler.—That hereafter, under such regulations as may be prescribed by Secretary of Navy, officers of Marine Corps accountable for public moneys may intrust such moneys to other officers for purpose of having them make disbursements as their agents, and officers to whom the moneys are intrusted, as well as officers who intrusted such moneys to them, shall be held peculiarly responsible therefor to U.S.

H.R. 8041, Mr. Butler.—That hereafter the appropriation maintenance, quartermaster's department, Marine Corps, shall be available for purchase of civilian outer clothing, not to exceed \$15 per man, to be issued when necessary to men discharged for bad conduct, undependability, unfitness, or incapacity.

H.R. 8042, Mr. Butler.—Exempting all exchanges operated for the armed forces of the United States from taxes coming under the provisions of the Revenue act of 1918.

H.R. 8102, Mr. McKenzie.—To authorize the sale of real property no longer required for military purposes.

H.R. 8184, Mr. Butler.—To punish persons who sell military or naval decorations.

H.R. 8259, Mr. Kahn.—To provide for flying pay for officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army who are incapacitated by reason of injuries incurred in or by aircraft accidents.

H.R. 8260, Mr. Kahn.—To amend section 80 of the National Defense act relating to leaves for certain Government employees.

H.J. Res. 186, Mr. Johnson of Mississippi.—To reduce the Army to 75,000 enlisted men, exclusive of the Philippine Scouts.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Aug. 17, 1921.

Major and Mrs. Crittenger gave a motoring and dinner party on Saturday for Major and Mrs. Walthall, who will leave soon for their new station at Fort Leavenworth. The party motored out to the Central Valley Inn. The guests included Major and Mrs. Walthall, Col. and Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Danford, Major and Mrs. Buckner, Major Arthur Harris.

Miss Julia Fiebigler sailed on Saturday for Europe with her uncle, Mr. William H. Upson, who is returning to his official duties at Vienna after a short visit at home. Miss Fiebigler will spend the winter there. Col. and Mrs. Fiebigler are on a fortnight's visit with Mrs. Fiebigler's mother, Mrs. Upson, at Akron.

Col. and Mrs. Philip Worcester have been visiting Mrs. Worcester's daughter, Mrs. Woodward. Major and Mrs. Buckner had three tables of bridge on Wednesday evening for Mr. Westlake. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Westlake, Col. and Mrs. Holt, Mrs. Danford, Major and Mrs. Surles, Mrs. A. H. Wilson, Major and Mrs. Nichols. Major Chilton has arrived at the post and has been the guest of Major and Mrs. O'Hara for a few days. Mrs. Theodore Warren, of Boston, sister of Major C. D. Daly, has arrived for a visit with Major and Mrs. Daly. Major and Mrs. Newman and daughter, Rosemary, have returned from a week-end visit with Major Newman's parents at Freehold, N.J. Capt. and Mrs. Spence have motored to Canada for a two weeks' trip with Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Trimble, of Montclair, N.J. Capt. Miguel Martinez-Vas de Rey, of the Spanish army, son of the General of that name who was killed at El Caney, was a visitor at the post on Thursday and was shown around by Mr. Asensio.

Col. and Mrs. Newcomer, of New Orleans, have been spending several days visiting their son and daughter-in-law, Major and Mrs. Newcomer. Major Cramer has come home after a visit of a few days in Connecticut. Major Taylor is away on a fortnight's leave. Capt. Wiley Marble, of Worcester, was the guest of Col. and Mrs. E. L. Daley on Sunday. Mrs. Knight, widow of General Knight, is spending some time at the hotel. Mrs. Knight has two grandsons in the corps—Cadets George Howard and Lawrence Ladue. Mr. and Mrs. Irving Callwell and son Robert, of Auburn, N.Y., were guests of their cousins, Major and Mrs. Eager, on Tuesday. Major and Mrs. Surles gave a dinner on Monday to celebrate Major Surles' birthday. The guests were Col. and Mrs. Holt, Col. and Mrs. Carter, Major and Mrs. J. K. Brown, Major and Mrs. O'Hara. Two children's parties have given much pleasure during the past week. Rebecca Newcomer celebrated her sixth anniversary with a party for about twenty children. Dan Daly celebrated his eighth Tuesday with a picnic party at the Reservoir, all going to the movies later in the evening, the guests being Mary Elizabeth and Malcolm MacArthur, Beverly and Kimball Brown, Jack and Donald Daley, Laddie O'Hara, Harrison Wilson, Harry Covington, Louis Brown, 3d, Frederick Reynolds, Gabriel Asensio, Jack and Beatrice Daly.

Construction work on the new buildings is progressing at an excellent pace and the new cadet barracks and guard house are about ready for occupancy. The area is now being paved and put in shape for the return of the cadets.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Aug. 18, 1921.

The investigation of the causes that prevented Instr. Morris E. Spears, of the Naval Academy, from receiving an appointment to a full professorship in the Corps of Civilian Instructors, where he is alleged to have been qualified and entitled by four years' service, is now in progress. Superintendent Wilson began the examination, and it was continued in his temporary absence under the charge of Capt. John Halligan. A number of the instructors on temporary leave and on their vacations were summoned to testify in the matter. A large amount of testimony has been taken, and the questions involved in the case bid fair to have a thorough probing.

The junior officers of the executive department of the Academy were hosts recently at an informal dance in the auditorium. For a summer affair the dance was unusually well attended in view of the fact that many officers and their wives are in Annapolis. Mrs. L. B. Pelzman, accompanied by her daughter, has joined Lieutenant Pelzman at Newport, R.I.

Mrs. Hall and daughters, of New York, are visiting Lieut. and Mrs. D. P. Moon. Mrs. Edward P. Wilson has left to join her husband, Ensign Wilson, at Newport.

Mrs. G. B. Keester has returned to Annapolis after a visit of several days to Ocean City, Md. Rear Admiral and Mrs. W. H. G. Bullard are sailing shortly for China. They are now at the Puget Sound Navy Yard visiting their son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. Commander Beirne S. Bullard and Mrs. Bullard. The latter also have as their guests Commander Bullard's aunt, Mrs. Walter N. Vernon, and Commander Vernon, who was only recently detached from duty in Annapolis. Both Mrs. W. H. G. Bullard and Mrs. Vernon are well known in Maryland, being daughters of former Adjutant General Saunders.

Mrs. E. W. Eberle, wife of Admiral Eberle, commander of the Pacific Fleet and formerly Superintendent of the Academy, is being extensively entertained in Seattle, where she expects to remain until Sept. 1, when she is to go to California. Mrs. Eberle has a large number of friends here, having been

extremely popular during her husband's administration at the Academy. Chaplain S. K. Evans has returned from a visit to Pennsylvania and the West. Mrs. F. A. L. Vossler was hostess at a supper party Aug. 5 in honor of Comdr. and Mrs. H. K. Hewitt. Mrs. Schamyl Cochran returned recently from New York. She was accompanied on the return trip by her mother-in-law, Mrs. J. B. Cochran, of Houston, Texas. Mrs. Winter, wife of Instructor Winter, U.S.N., of Spa View Heights, is visiting friends in Kansas.

Comdr. Philip Van Horn Weems, who, with Mrs. Weems, has been a resident of Annapolis for several years, has been detached from duty here and ordered to the U.S.S. Rochester, which is at Newport. He was joined there on Saturday by Mrs. Weems and their children. Commander Weems ranks as one of the best amateur athletes in the country, having been a member of the Navy football team and a champion wrestler. He also stroked the varsity crew. Commander Weems will be much missed here, especially by the young men of the town in whom he had been interested. His efforts to cigarette or a "pull" on the "old favorite rag" for Rear Capt. Yates Stirling, jr., is spending his leave with his parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Yates Stirling, at Jamestown, R.I. Mrs. E. C. Bartlett, who was in line with her husband, remained there until Aug. 16, when Lieutenant Bartlett's ship, the U.S.S. Pennsylvania, sailed for Mare Island Navy Yard. Mrs. Bartlett is to make the trip to California by way of the Panama Canal.

The regiment of midshipmen will in future be carefree as far as smoking is concerned. No more will they be forced to tie themselves to some quiet corner or other secluded spot on the Government reservation for fear of breaking the academic regulations by appeasing their appetites for a "drag" on a cigarette or a "pull" on the "old favorite rag" for Rear Admiral Henry B. Wilson, Superintendent of the Academy, has promulgated an order revoking the former edict which prohibits smoking. The midships may now smoke in their rooms or whenever and wherever they please, except that the Admiral disapproves of smoking in uniform while in the streets of the city. This applies, also, to officers attached to the institution. Admiral Wilson said it is not to be understood that he would encourage the use of tobacco by the midshipmen, although he does not feel that moderate indulgence will do them harm.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. E. E. Hayden, who are at Florence Court, will be joined shortly by their daughter, Miss Dorothy Hayden, and their son, Comdr. Reynolds Hayden, who are returning from San Domingo, where the latter has been stationed. He has been ordered to Annapolis for duty at the Naval Academy Comdr. and Mrs. J. H. Newton have left Annapolis. Commander Newton, who has been stationed in Annapolis for three years, has been assigned duty as executive officer of the U.S.S. Great Northern, the new flagship of the Atlantic Fleet. He has been ordered to Lookout Mountain, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Comdr. H. K. Hewitt, formerly of the department of electrical engineering of the Naval Academy, has been ordered to duty aboard the U.S.S. Pennsylvania as gunnery officer. Mrs. Hewitt and family left on Tuesday for Hackensack, N.J. Capt. Owen Hill, of the Shipping Board, and Mrs. Hill have returned to Annapolis from Philadelphia, where Captain Hill has been on duty since June 1. He has been selected to fill the newly created position of supervising inspector of Shipping Board vessels at New London, Conn., and assumed his duty there on Aug. 15. Captain Hill retired from the Navy as a lieutenant commander on June 30, 1920, and has been in command of Shipping Board vessels since that time. Both Capt. and Mrs. Hill are well known in Annapolis and have a wide circle of friends here. Chaplain R. E. Miller, assistant to Chaplain Evans, of the Naval Academy, has left Annapolis for a two weeks' vacation. Mrs. G. N. Barker is spending a fortnight with her mother at the latter's home on Murray Hill, Annapolis. Mrs. Jefferson D. Smith left on Saturday to visit her parents. Mr. Mrs. Bowland, at Elkton, Md. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Bayles F. Poe are to leave Annapolis to-day.

Mrs. T. M. Dick has returned to Carvel Hall after visiting her husband's brother, Dr. Dick, at Salisbury, Md. Lieutenant Commander Dick is now stationed at Pittsburgh. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Elsworth Davis are leaving town for a two weeks' visit to Lieutenant Commander Davis's mother, Mrs. Frederick D. Smith, at Hampton, Va. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. A. D. Denny have left on a ten-day trip to Seaside, N.J. From there they will go to Camp Perry, Ohio, to remain until Sept. 23. They intend to return to Annapolis about Oct. 1. Lieut. R. H. Blair, of the Post Graduate School, has been summoned to Virginia because of the critical illness of his only child, A. E. Martak, chief clerk to the secretary of the Naval Academy, has returned from a three weeks' trip to his former home at Annapolis. On the return trip he stopped at a couple of days to visit relatives in Memphis, Tenn. Lieut. Comdr. G. F. Hussey, jr., left on Friday last for New York to act as best man at the marriage of Capt. Campbell Brown, U.S.M.C., and Miss Mary Sanford. After the wedding the bride party is to spend the week-end with the Woodbury-Woodburys at Woodbury, L.I.

Comdr. and Mrs. Douglas L. Howard have gone to New York, where they are spending a few days at the Hotel Commodore. Commander Howard is secretary of the Navy Athletic Association of the academy. Capt. and Mrs. E. J. O'Keefe, with their infant son, are spending a fortnight at Atlantic City. Earle Parrish spent the week-end with his mother and brother, Mrs. Parrish and Lieut. Comdr. E. J. Parrish.

Rear Admiral Henry B. Wilson, superintendent of the academy, has issued an order on regulations applicable to midshipmen, having just issued an order that all midshipmen of the First and Second Classes may have leave to visit Annapolis at any time when not engaged in academic work. Heretofore this privilege was extended to midshipmen officers of the regiment and limited to certain days of the week. These privileges have been received with pleasure by the student body, coupled with the order recently issued by which the ban on smoking was lifted.

ORDERS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

(Continued from page 1353.)

First lieutenants of Inf. to Camp Benning, Ga., Sept. 13, 1921, for duty as members of the basic class: R. W. Burke, 2d Inf.; E. D. Pangburn, 2d Inf.; E. D. Dorrien, 21st Inf.; H. G. Bush, 2d Inf.; E. M. Miner, 59th Inf.; R. Shores, R. L. Salzmann, W. J. French and W. P. Shepard, 58th Inf.; M. A. Quinn and H. W. French, 47th Inf.; H. W. Brandhorst, 39th Inf.; H. A. Daly, 16th Inf.; E. J. M. Fitzgerald, E. A. DeWitt and A. D. McClure, jr., 18th Inf.; C. R. Jackson and N. B. Chandler, 22d Inf.; E. W. Kelley, 26th Inf.; F. R. Williams, 63d Inf.; D. L. Hardee, R. E. Jenkins, C. G. Kershaw, T. F. Joyce, R. L. Nesbitt and P. H. 28th Inf.; T. C. Lull, A. J. Russell and F. R. Underitz, 63d Inf.

First lieutenants of Inf. to Camp Benning, Ga., Sept. 13, 1921, for duty as a member of the basic course: J. A. Nichols and C. Smith, 51st Inf.; H. P. Henry, 52d Inf.; R. A. Parsons, R. L. Renth, A. W. Zimmerman and R. G. Howie, 54th Inf.; E. A. Jarman and G. E. Hutchinson, Inf.; C. K. Krams, 34th Inf.; W. J. Hardy, M. F. W. Oliver, C. H. Farish, E. L. Miller and J. D. Pomeroy, 49th Inf.; C. M. Chamberlain, Jr., L. G. Clarke, H. Warren and J. W. Newberry, 7th Inf.; M. Whayne and H. R. Burger, 38th Inf.; A. M. Coates, E. V. Macatee, J. F. Somers and J. E. Rycroft, 4th Inf.; E. Watkins and A. B. Goodin, 38th Inf.; T. M. McLamore, 30th Inf.; J. H. Howe, 11th Inf.; W. H. Irvine, 6th Inf.; C. C. Dusenbury and P. T. Wolfe, 60th Inf.; M. M. Potter, 61st Inf.

First lieutenants of Inf. to Camp Benning, Ga., Sept. 13, 1921, for duty as a member of the basic class: E. T. McCullough, 2d Inf.; R. N. McConnell, 3d Inf.; J. C. White, 10th Inf.; E. S. Ross, 2d Inf.; T. W. Irwin, 40th Inf.; J. K. Evans, 2d Inf.; W. K. Behler, 3d Inf.; M. B. DePass and D. L. Helm, 19th Inf.; W. H. Buechner, 40th Inf.; H. B. Kraft, 2d Inf.; T. R. Howard, 10th Inf.; E. D. McCoy, 19th Inf.; H. V. MacGowan, 2d Inf.; R. H. Larkin, Inf.; F. Burt and

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E. K. Pohlson, 34th Inf.; E. T. Loucks and T. H. Young, 64th Inf.; R. Robinson, 12th Inf.; N. G. Bush, P. M. McRae, G. T. Wyche, J. B. McDavid and R. W. Johnson, 55th Inf.; C. B. Searing, E. U. O. Waters and H. O. Lane, 41st Inf.; R. E. Jones, 42d Inf.; A. D. Cameron, C. H. Hart, jr., C. P. Cullen and W. A. Callaway, 56th Inf.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

ARNOLD.—Born to Mrs. H. H. Arnold, wife of Major H. H. Arnold, Air Service, U.S.A., a son, John Linton, at Lettner General Hospital, San Francisco, Aug. 11, 1921.

BLOOD.—Born at Fort Totten, N.Y., Aug. 6, 1921, a son, Kenneth Thompson Blood, jr., to the wife of Major Kenneth T. Blood, Coast Art., U.S.A.

BROWN.—Born at navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., July 26, 1921, a daughter to the wife of Comdr. Alfred W. Brown, jr., U.S.N.

BROWN.—Born at Mount Vernon, Ohio, Aug. 10, 1921, to the wife of Capt. Everett E. Brown, 40th U.S. Inf., a daughter, Martha Jane Brown.

CARZA.—Born at Tientsin, China, June 10, 1921, to the wife of Capt. James L. Carza, 15th U.S. Inf., a daughter, Kathryn Mary Carza.

CRESS.—Born at Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 12, 1921, to the wife of Mr. James B. Cress a daughter, Kathryn Eleanor Cress, granddaughter of Col. George O. Cress, U.S.A., and Mrs. Cress.

EHLERT.—Born at Detroit, Mich., Aug. 15, 1921, Eiton Hughes Ehlert to Capt. John F. Ehlert, 37th Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Ehlert.

ESKEW.—Born at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va., Aug. 8, 1921, to the wife of Capt. M. H. Eskew, U.S.A., a son, Milner Hubbard Eskew, jr.

HOPKINS.—Born at Monrovia, Calif., July 24, 1921, to the wife of Capt. Hubert V. Hopkins, Air Ser., U.S.A., a daughter, Carol Belle Hopkins.

JOHN.—Born at Camp Harry J. Jones, Douglas, Ariz., Aug. 10, 1921, to the wife of Capt. Ernest John, 48th U.S. Inf., a son, Ernest Falcon John.

LAUER.—Born at Coblenz, Germany, July 24, 1921, to the wife of Capt. Walter E. Lauer, U.S.A., a daughter.

POWERS.—Born at Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 12, 1921, to the wife of Lieut. Melville W. Powers, U.S.N., a son, Donald Melville Powers.

ROGERS.—Born Aug. 6, 1921, to the wife of Capt. Arthur Henry Rogers, U.S.A., a daughter, Patricia Rogers.

SMITH.—Born at Spring Lake, N.J., Aug. 7, 1921, to the wife of Lieut. Col. K. T. Smith, U.S.A., a daughter, Cynthia Nightingale Smith.

SPALDING.—Born at Washington, D.C., Aug. 10, 1921, to the wife of Major Merrill E. Spalding, U.S.A., a son, Merrill Elliott Spalding, jr.

STEELE.—Born at Seattle, Wash., July 14, 1921, to the wife of Major T. Steele, U.S.A., a son, William Thurlow Steele, grandson of Capt. John F. Pratt, U.S.A., and Mrs. Pratt.

WALSH.—Born at Annon, C.Z., July 14, 1921, to the wife of Major Raycroft Walsh, U.S.A., a daughter, Mary Louise Walsh.

WINTON.—Born at Corvallis, Ore., Aug. 6, 1921, to the wife of Major Walter F. Winton, Field Art., U.S.A., a son, Tyler Calhoun Winton.

MARRIED.

BRAND—CHRISTIAN.—At Brookline, Mass., Aug. 11, 1921, Capt. Clarence Eugene Brand, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Miss Frances Sibley Christian, daughter of Col. John B. Christian, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Christian.

BROWN—SANFORD.—At New York city, Aug. 13, 1921, Capt. Campbell H. Brown, U.S.M.C., and Miss Mary Elizabeth Sanford.

COX—CRAWFORD.—At New York city, Aug. 11, 1921, Capt. Carlisle B. Cox, Cav. U.S.A., and Ann Louise Crawford.

GRAY—WILLIAMS.—At San Francisco, Calif., July 2, 1921, Ensign Alexander Johnston Gray, U.S.N., and Margaret Elizabeth Williams.

HOWE—NAYLOR.—At New York city, Aug. 12, 1921, Mr. Henry A. Howe and Mrs. Elizabeth Simpson Naylor, daughter of Col. William A. Simpson, U.S.A.

LENZNER—CARSON.—At Baltimore, Md., Aug. 15, 1921, Major Delmar Samuel Lenzner, U.S.A., and Mrs. Francis Custis Carson.

MCKENZIE—HARSHA.—At San Diego, Calif., Aug. 4, 1921, Lieut. Edward R. McKenzie (S.C.), U.S.N., and Miss Ruth E. Harsha.

O'KEEFE—GRONER.—At Fort Logan, Colo., Aug. 9, 1921, Lieut. Comdr. Edward J. O'Keefe, U.S.N., and Miss Edith Claiborne Groner.

WORSHAM—SHEPHERD.—At Washington, D.C., Aug. 17, 1921, Capt. Ludson D. Worsham, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Miss Mary G. Shepherd.

DIED.

APPLEBY.—Died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 13, 1921, Capt. Louis E. Appleby, Air Ser., U.S.A.

BARNARD.—Died Aug. 15, 1921, Christine C. Barnard, widow of Brovet Major Moses J. Barnard, U.S.A., in her ninety-seventh year. Funeral Aug. 17 at St. George's Church, Hempstead, N.Y. Interment at Greenfields Cemetery.

BERTSCH.—Died at San Francisco, Calif., Aug. 16, 1921, Col. William H. Bertsch, U.S.A., retired.

BOND.—Died at Collegeville, Pa., Aug. 2, 1921, Charles O. Bond, a graduate of the U.S.N.A., class of 1890, and an ensign in the Volunteer Navy during the war with Spain.

CRAWFORD.—Died at Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., Aug. 11, 1921, Brig. Gen. Medore Crawford, U.S.A., retired.

DALLY.—Died Aug. 17, 1921, Comdr. John R. Dally, U.S.C.G., retired, at Charleston, S.C., Aug. 17, 1921.

HEDGE.—Died at Colorado Springs, Colo., Aug. 7, 1921, Mrs. Margery A. Hedge, mother of Capt. A. A. Hedge, Coast Art., U.S.A.

HOPKINS.—Died at Brooklyn, N.Y., Aug. 14, 1921, Brevet Major Edward R. Hopkins, late U.S.A., and a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1860, aged eighty-five years. Interment family plot, Greenwood Cemetery, Aug. 18.

HUTCHINSON.—Died at Haralson, Ga., June 2, 1921, Mr. J. W. Hutchinson, sr., father of Capt. A. G. Hutchinson, 15th Inf., U.S.A.

McMILLIN.—Died at Vallejo, Calif., July 28, 1921, Louise McMILLIN, daughter of Lieut. Comdr. George J. McMILLIN, U.S.N., and Mrs. McMILLIN.

MOORE.—Died at Atlantic City, Aug. 13, 1921, Eva Carleton Moore, wife of Rear Admiral E. K. Moore, U.S.N.

ROBINS.—Died at Eagles Mere, Pa., Aug. 10, 1921, Mrs. Mary R. P. Robins, widow of Capt. Richard Robins, U.S.A., Civil War.

WADLEIGH.—Died at Lexington, Mass., Aug. 15, 1921, Clara Elizabeth Robinson Wadleigh, wife of Rear Admiral George H. Wadleigh, U.S.N., retired. Interment at Dover, N.H.

THE ARMY.

Commander-in-Chief—Warren G. Harding, President.
Secretary of War—John W. Weeks.
Assistant Secretary of War—Jonathan M. Wainwright.

(Other Army Orders appear on earlier pages.)

PROMPTNESS IN CORRESPONDENCE.

Circular 195, July 25, 1921, War Dept.

It is enjoined upon all officers to make prompt reply to official communications whether they originate within or without the Army. When an investigation is necessary requiring examination of documents not at hand or correspondence with persons at a distance, or when for other sufficient reason full and prompt reply is impossible, acknowledgment of receipt of the communication will be made at once with statement giving cause of delay, and will be followed by full reply when investigation has been completed or cause of delay removed. Officers who fail to comply with these instructions without satisfactory cause will be subjected to disciplinary measures.

BULLETIN 12, JULY 7, 1921, WAR DEPT.

Publishes the agreement between the United States War Department and the Government of Great Britain, dated Nov. 23, 1920, regarding various unsettled claims.

G.O. 29, JULY 11, 1921, WAR DEPT.

This order relates to the following: Bandleaders, Philippine Scouts.—Where tables show warrant officers for duty as bandleaders, the grade of "master sergeant, Philippine Scouts," is authorized for bandleaders; designation of Fort Stevens as saluting station; transfer of the Central Patent Section from the Supply Division, General Staff, to the Judge Advocate General's Office; administration of the National Defense act relating to service with troops; assignment of graduates, U.S.M.A.

AWARDS OF DECORATIONS.

G.O. 30, July 15, 1921, War Dept.

This order announces the award of various decorations for gallantry and heroism by the War Department, among them being the following:

Distinguished Service Medal.

Alexander Seaman Halstead, rear admiral, U.S.N. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services while in command of the United States naval forces at Brest, France. By his superior administration, sound judgment, and splendid co-operation, he contributed materially to the success achieved by the Army at the port of Brest in the return to the United States of the American Expeditionary Forces.

Frederick P. Reynolds, colonel, Med. Corps, U.S.A. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As surgeon of the advanced section, Services of Supply, American Expeditionary Forces, he displayed rare judgment, unusual executive ability, and high professional attainments in the institution of sanitary measures and in providing and supervising hospitalization and evacuation facilities for the sick and wounded flowing into the advanced areas from the principal centers of combat activity.

Fred T. Austin, lieutenant colonel, Field Art., then brigadier general, U.S.A. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services while in command of Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., and particularly during the period that said camp was subject to a severe epidemic of influenza.

Lucien B. Moody, major, Ord. Dept., then colonel, Ordnance Department, U.S.A. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services as assistant to the chief ordnance officer, American Expeditionary Forces in France, and chief ordnance officer, Army of Occupation in Germany.

4TH CORPS AREA.

4th Corps Area—G.O. 31, Aug. 10, 1921. Lieut. Col. Eugene J. Ely, F.D., having reported Aug. 8, is assigned to temporary duty as finance officer, with station at Fort McPherson.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. R. E. Callan from Fort Totten, N.Y., upon the arrival of Brig. Gen. A. W. Brewster, and is assigned to the command of the Panama Coast Artillery District. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

Leave three months to Major Gen. W. G. Haan upon relief from his present duties. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

Brig. Gen. J. Hagood from command of the 4th Coast Artillery District, Fort McPherson, Ga., and to command at Douglas, Ariz. Upon the expiration of such leave as may be granted him he will proceed to Fort Riley for temporary duty not to exceed three months, and upon the completion of this duty will join the command to which assigned. (Aug. 12, W.D.)

The following changes in assignments of general officers are ordered: Brig. Gen. A. W. Brewster from Camp Jackson, S.C., to command the 2d Coast Artillery District; upon the completion of the special duty in Washington he will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., for a period of not to exceed three months and then join the command to which assigned. Brig. Gen. M. L. Hersey from Camp Devens, Mass., and is assigned to the command of the 1st Coast Artillery District; he will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., on temporary duty for a period of not to exceed three months and then join command to which assigned. (Aug. 12, W.D.)

The following officers of General Staff will proceed to places indicated for duty as assistant chiefs of staff: Col. F. S. Cocheu to 3d Corps Area, Fort Howard, Md.; Majors G. C. Lawrason to 4th Corps Area, Fort McPherson, Ga.; L. A. Craig to 4th Corps Area, Fort McPherson, Ga.; W. F. Harrell to 7th Corps Area, Fort Crook, Nebr.; T. Miller to 1st Division, Camp Dix, N.J.; E. J. Cullen to 2d Division, Camp Travis, Texas; T. K. Spencer to 3d Division, Camp Pike, Ark.; P. H. Clark to 3d Division, Camp Lewis, Wash.; J. Millikin to Hawaiian Division, Honolulu, H.T.; C. B. Hazeltine to Hawaiian Division, Honolulu, H.T.; A. E. Ahrends to Philippine Division; E. H. Bertram to Philippine Division, Manila, P.I.; C. Telford to Cavalry Division, Fort Bliss, Texas; E. L. Hubbard to Cavalry Division, Fort Bliss, Texas; A. R. Chaffee to Cavalry Division, Fort Bliss, Texas; R. B. Woodruff to Panama Division, Canal Zone, and Lieut. Col. R. B. McBride to Panama Division, Canal Zone. (Aug. 12, W.D.)

Officers of General Staff to places indicated for duty as chiefs of staff: Col. I. J. Carr from Honolulu, H.T., to Hawaiian Division, Honolulu, H.T.; J. P. Tracy from Newport, R.I., to Panama Division, C.Z., as Chief of Staff upon completion of the present course at the Naval War College; J. D. Leitch from Camp Lewis to 3d Division, Camp Lewis, Wash., upon arrival of 3d Division at Camp Lewis, and Lieut. Col. C. A. Bach from Camp Lewis to Cavalry Division, Fort Bliss, Texas. (Aug. 12, W.D.)

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

GEN. J. J. PERSHING, G. OF A., C. OF S.

Col. E. D. Anderson, G.S., is assigned to 6th Cavalry and to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty. (Aug. 12, W.D.)

Col. A. G. Lott, G.S., from further duty as Chief of Staff, 7th Division, Camp Meade, to Fort Howard, Md., 3d Corps Area, as assistant chief of staff for operations 3d Corps Area. (Aug. 12, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. G. S. Simonds, G.S., from further detail as a member of the G.S.C. and from further assignment as assistant chief of staff 3d Corps Area and to Washington to General Staff College for duty. (Aug. 12, W.D.)

Leave one month, about Aug. 20, to Lieut. Col. J. W. Gulick, G.S. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

Leave one month, about Sept. 7, to Major D. I. Sultan, G.S. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

Major H. H. White, G.S., is assigned to duty with the War Department G.S. and to Washington to Chief of Staff for duty. (Aug. 12, W.D.)

Major R. E. Beebe, G.S. (Inf.), is relieved from detail as a member of the G.S.C. Aug. 14. (Aug. 12, W.D.)

Major M. E. Spalding, G.S. (Inf.), from further detail in G.S.C. Sept. 30 and to Camp Benning, Ga., as a member of the field officers' class. (Aug. 12, W.D.)

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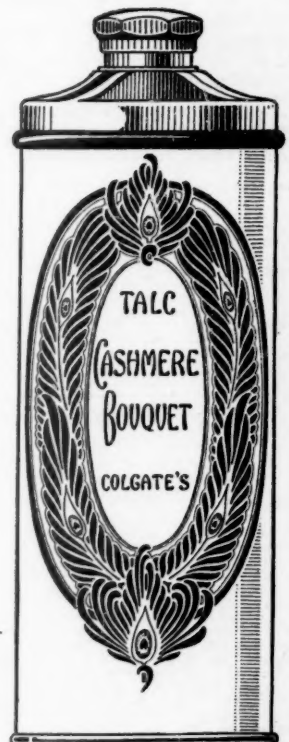
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FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Aug. 15, 1921.

Col. R. P. Davis, Col. J. B. Mitchell and Capt. C. W. Bundy motored to Washington on Saturday. To-day Colonel Davis assumes his duties as camp commandant of the camp of instruction for Reserve officers at Camp Meade, Md. Colonel Mitchell returns to the post to-morrow.

About sixty attended the club dinner dance last Friday evening. The committee in charge consisted of Mmes. J. B. Mitchell, E. W. Wildrick and J. L. Sinclair. Major and Mrs. Quinn Gray entertained at dinner at this time, the guests of honor being Col. and Mrs. R. P. Davis. Major and Mrs. R. R. Nix gave a dinner then for their house guest, Miss Daniels, of New Orleans, La. The largest party was given by Major and Mrs. McLeary, who entertained over twenty, while Col. and Mrs. Godwin Ordway had ten guests and Capt. and Mrs. Kohn entertained at another table.

General Cronkite was on the post last week and was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Mitchell. Major and Mrs. Oldfield and two children and Major Bowen have returned from six weeks' leaves. Mrs. Bowen will remain away several weeks longer. Congratulations are being extended to Capt. and Mrs. H. F. Grimm, jr., on the arrival of a son, Henry F. Grimm, 3d, born in the post hospital Aug. 10.

Major D. S. Lennor left last week for a month's leave before sailing for Panama for duty. His place as director of the enlisted specialist division of the Coast Artillery School is being taken by Major R. E. Guthrie. Capt. and Mrs. Newford and son Julius left yesterday for a month in the Virginia mountains. Col. and Mrs. Ordway and three children are leaving to-day for Pence Springs, W. Va., whence they will go to Fort Leavenworth. Major and Mrs. Russell and two sons have arrived, the first for the "old course" of the post.

Major and Mrs. H. W. H. Davis entertained at the Hampton Roads Country Club preceding the fortnightly dance on Monday, their guests including Majors and Mmes. Clark, Reybold, McCain, Capt. and Mmes. French and Kohn, Mrs. Haines, Misses Booker, Major Montgomery, Lieutenants Schaefer and Van Vorst. Col. and Mrs. R. P. Davis gave a dinner Aug. 2 for Mr. and Mrs. Dick Armstrong of Hampton, Majors and Mmes. Herring, Wildrick and Clark, Mrs. Cardwell and Captain Bundy.

Lieutenant Van Vorst has been detailed in the Signal Corps and is on a short leave before reporting at Camp Dix for duty. Miss Helen Whitehurst, of Norfolk, spent the week-end with Major and Mrs. McLeary. Miss Helen Ohnstad and Major Guthrie dined with Major and Mrs. McLeary on Monday. Mrs. S. C. Cardwell and son Creed have returned from a visit with friends in New York. Major Meade Wildrick, of Camp Eustis, was an over-Sunday guest of Major and Mrs. E. W. Wildrick. Mrs. Meade Wildrick and little daughter Belle are spending the month of August at a mountain resort.

Col. Elmer J. Wallace Post of the American Legion, consisting largely of members of the garrison, on Aug. 11 entertained the 2d Company, Coast Art., Virginia N.G., with a smoker. A varied program of musical numbers, short talks and comedy sketches was carried out, while refreshments were served throughout the evening. The occasion was one of a number of incidents which served to emphasize the good feeling and community of interest between the Regular garrison and the Virginia National Guard.

FORT WADSWORTH.

Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., Aug. 15, 1921.

Major Edwin Smith and family have recently come from Fort Tilden, N.Y. Major Smith has taken command as successor to Major Rodney Smith, who is at the Naval School at Newport.

Capt. and Mrs. Cleaver entertained informally Aug. 9 in honor of Captain Cleaver's birthday. Those present were Col. and Mrs. Monroe, Major and Mrs. Rice, Major and Mrs. Smith, Capt. and Mmes. Rutledge, Wharton, Peck and Winlock, Lieut. and Mrs. Smith, Mrs. C. L. Wharton, Miss Bliener, Miss Gertrude O'Brien, Mr. Enderson and Mrs. John McCormack, of Brooklyn, and Mr. Arthur Gardner.

Last week-end Capt. and Mrs. Wharton had as their guests Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Foltz and Miss Elizabeth K. Patterson, of New York. Captain Wharton and son on Aug. 12 motored to Hawley, Pa., where Captain Wharton will be on leave before reporting to the Artillery School at Fort Monroe. Mrs. Wharton will join them later at Hawley.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hartman entertained the Bowling Club Aug. 8. Major Simmons, of the Air Service, was the week-end guest of Major and Mrs. Rice. Mrs. Jones, with her daughter, of Parkersburg, W. Va., has been visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Col. and Mrs. Monroe. Major and Mrs. Smith entertained the Bowling Club on Aug. 15.

WASHINGTON BARRACKS.

Washington Barracks, D.C., Aug. 13, 1921.

Miss Elizabeth McGlathlin is entertaining as her house guests Misses Elizabeth Evelyn Goodloe, of Texas, and Madison Walthall, daughter of Major and Mrs. H. L. Walthall, of West Point. Mr. Jack Taylor, son of Col. and Mrs. William Taylor, is a house guest of Chaplain J. E. Duffy. Miss Betty G. Kibourne, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Charles E. Kibourne, jr., has returned from Philadelphia, bringing her cousin, Miss Ellen Yates, back with her for a few weeks' visit.

Col. and Mrs. Charles C. Smith have moved into apartments at building 56-B. The class for 1921-22 is beginning to assemble for the opening of the General Staff College on Sept. 1. Miss Dorothy Gowen has been entertaining Miss Corinne Stephens for the week-end. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Upton Birnie, with their two daughters, Misses Sue and Margaret Birnie, have returned from a vacation trip. Mrs. Charles C. Smith and Mrs. Upton Birnie, who are sisters, are daughters of Gen. and Mrs. Schenck. Cadet L. V. Castner, of the U.S. Military Academy, is visiting his parents, Col. and Mrs. J. C. Castner, at Washington.

FIFTH DIVISION NOTES.

Camp Jackson, S.C., Aug. 13, 1921.

Capt. and Mrs. J. E. Brannan entertained at dinner last Wednesday in honor of Miss Druey, of Louisville, Ky. The guests were Col. and Mrs. Hunter B. Nelson and Miss Hazel Nelson, Major L. A. Falligant and Capt. Donald McRae. The Misses Jacqueline and Elinor Hero and Elizabeth Waring, Capt. Joseph S. Hinwood and Lieut. B. B. Reybold were entertained on Sunday night by Capt. and Mrs. T. M. Galbreath at the Jefferson Hotel.

Lieut. Col. A. R. Dillingham, 6th Inf., returned to Atlanta with his son, Mr. Dangerfield Dillingham, who made a brief visit with his father and mother at Camp Jackson. Young Mr. Dillingham is in the insurance business in Atlanta. Miss Hazel Nelson, Major L. A. Falligant, Capt. Donald McRae and Capt. and Mrs. John E. Brannan motored to Dent's Pond Sunday and enjoyed an hour of swimming. The party returned and had supper with Capt. and Mrs. Brannan.

Lieut. B. B. Reybold, of the C.M.T.C., entertained at dinner at the Jefferson Friday preceding the hop at the officers' club at camp. His guests were Misses Jacqueline and Elinor Hero, Capt. Thomas A. Austin and Lieut. A. J. Bassett. Capt. T. M. Galbreath, who has been on the range with his company of young men of the C.M.T.C., gave an informal supper party on Thursday. Those who enjoyed the supper with the boys and their company commander included Mrs. Galbreath, Col. Andrew Hero, jr., and his daughters, Jacqueline and Elinor, and Lieut. B. B. Reybold. Capt. and Mrs. John J. Murphy entertained at supper on Sunday for Col. and Mrs. Hunter B. Nelson and Major and Mrs. Charles W. Dyer. The 61st Infantry Bridge Club was entertained at its weekly meeting Tuesday by the commander of the regiment and his wife, Col. and Mrs. Glen H. Davis. Eight tables were arranged on the veranda and living room, and wild flowers formed the decorations.

Mrs. A. W. Lee and son have returned from a week's visit at Sullivan's Island and with friends in Charleston, S.C. The Misses Hazel and Bertha Michaelis, of New Orleans, are spending two weeks with Lieut. and Mrs. John A. Watfield. Capt.



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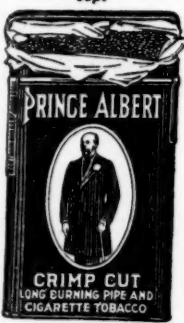
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and Mrs. Bert E. Cooper, who have been visiting at Virginia Beach, Va., have gone to Washington, expecting to go to St. Louis for a short stay, after which they will visit the Captain's mother at Lebanon, Mo.

The last of the student nurses on duty at the Station Hospital will leave next week to continue their training at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D.C. Since last December some thirty-seven student nurses of the Army Training School of Nursing have been attached at different times to the Station Hospital. Their departure is accompanied by our very best wishes for success in their noble calling. Those to be transferred are Misses Manilla Cale, Ruth Compton, Agnes Madden, Norma Peters, Ruth Peters, Inez Pyle and Jessica Rockwood.

Col. and Mrs. McMaster entertained the officers and ladies of the brigade at the officers' club on Wednesday in honor of the officers of the 1st Field Artillery, Georgia N.G. During the evening a concert was given by the brigade band and refreshments were served. Capt. and Mrs. J. D. Key were hosts at dinner on Monday for Lieut. and Mrs. J. E. Wise, Miss Hicks, and Lieuts. S. R. Hurt, G. S. Price and W. G. Huggins.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y. Harbor, Aug. 15, 1921.

The month of August and the first part of September will see the departure of a number of officers and their families from the garrison. Mrs. Allen W. Gullion gave a tea at the club on Friday for the ladies who are about leaving for other stations—Mmes. Russell C. Langdon, Parker Hitt, Edward Carpenter, Willard H. McCormack, H. Lee Watson and W. R. Schmidt.

Col. and Mrs. Frank L. Winn gave a dinner last week for Col. and Mrs. Langdon and Col. and Mrs. Hitt. Mrs. Carpenter and Chaplain and Mrs. Edmund B. Smith also gave informal teas for Col. and Mrs. Langdon. Mr. George C. Hitt, of Indianapolis, Colonel Hitt's father, and Colonel Hitt's two brothers were among the guests of Col. and Mrs. Hitt at a tea on Aug. 14.

Major H. Lee Watson, before leaving for his new station, made a gift to St. Cornelius's Chapel of a group of three Fra Angelico paintings of great value and artistic beauty. The paintings belonged formerly to Major Watson's grandfather, the Very Rev. Eugene Augustus Hoffman, D.D., Dean of the General Theological Seminary, New York, and is a welcome addition to the objects of religious art already installed in the Chapel.

Residents of Governors Island have been treated in the last two weeks to frequent shocks from the subaqueous blasting being carried on by the Engineer Corps in deepening the channel between the island and the battery. The Buttermilk Channel already has been deepened and this improvement is a link between it and the other channels from the sound and the Hudson River.

Mrs. Bourke, who has been a recent guest of her daughter,

Mrs. A. M. Maish, is spending August in the Catskills, and her sister, Miss Anna Bourke, is at one of the celebrated ranches of Montana. Mrs. Edmund B. Smith is visiting Miss Edith Pardee at Harwich Port, Cape Cod. Major E. A. Brown returned lately from Plattsburg, where he had been to see Mrs. Brown and the little new member of their family.

SAN DIEGO AND NEARBY BASES.

San Diego, Calif., Aug. 11, 1921.

The Chamber of Commerce gave a luncheon last Friday at the U.S. Grant Hotel in honor of the ranking naval officers stationed here. Short speeches were made by Rear Admiral Guy W. Babbage, destroyer force commander; Rear Admiral Roger Welles, commandant 11th Naval District; Brig. Gen. Joseph H. Pendleton, U.S.M.C., commanding the Advanced Marine Base.

Major and Mrs. Frank Drake and children have returned to Fort Rosecrans after a motor outing trip covering 3,000 miles. They went as far as the Grand Canyon of the Colorado in Arizona, and also visited many of the popular mountain resorts in California.

Capt. E. H. Connor entertained Saturday on board the U.S.S. Zeilin with a luncheon in honor of Mrs. William B. Ward, guest of Mrs. C. H. Bencini. Covers were laid for sixteen.

Lieut. W. M. Reece, U.S.N., was host at a dinner party at Grossmont Inn recently, his guests including Misses Jane and Harriet Cheeseman, Lieut. W. H. von Huenberg and Ens. Ray Gardner. A dinner was also given at the same resort by Lieut. and Mrs. A. V. Holloway, who entertained Lieut. and Mrs. John M. McCulloch, Lieutenant Oheonathan and Miss M. J. Scripps.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Aug. 13, 1921.

Gen. John J. Pershing, Chief of Staff, accompanied by his aids, Major Quakemeyer and Captain Ford, spent Wednesday in the garrison inspecting the Citizens' Military Training Camp. A review of the citizen soldiers by the General was followed by an informal talk by the General on the value of military training. After the talk Miss Marguerite Davis, of St. Paul, presented General Pershing with a large bouquet of red, white and blue flowers. Miss Davis served overseas and met the General in France. Before leaving the garrison an informal reception was held at headquarters of the 49th Infantry for all who were on the post. While here Col. A. W. Bjornstad accompanied General Pershing on his tour.

Major and Mrs. Tom Fox left Friday for Washington, where they will visit relatives before going to station at West Point. Major and Mrs. A. S. Balsam entertained Friday at a hop supper in honor of their week-end guest, Mrs. Sweeney, of Ver-



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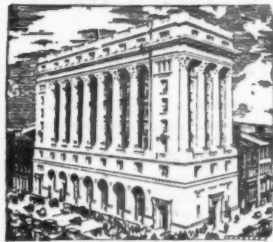


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million, S.D. The guests invited to meet the guest of honor were Major and Mrs. B. W. Feild, Major and Mrs. E. G. Sherburne, Major and Mrs. William Buerkle, Capt. and Mrs. A. R. MacKechnie, Capt. and Mrs. N. P. Williams, Misses Gertrude Williams, Marjorie Sturtevant, Ruth Standal, Capt. G. E. Parker, C. S. Gilbert and Bird Little, Lieuts. F. Davis and H. L. Kinnison. Later Major and Mrs. Balsam took their guests to the dance in the Service Club.

Polo has become a popular pastime here and every Saturday afternoon a game is held on the main ground. Several expert polo players are numbered among the officers and the games draw enthusiastic crowds.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Samuel D. Sturgis, Camp Sherman, Ohio, are spending several weeks here as guests of relatives and friends.

Major and Mrs. Edward G. Sherburne entertained on Monday at bridge in honor of Major and Mrs. Tom Fox and for Majors and Mmes. Balsam and Ingles, Capt. and Mrs. N. P. Williams and Lieut. and Mrs. W. Hardy, Capt. and Mrs. A. R. MacKechnie, Inf., entertained Thursday at dinner.

Mrs. R. C. Throckmorton and daughter, who recently arrived from Fort Monroe, Va., to join Captain Throckmorton, have taken quarters 6. A row. Capt. and Mrs. E. F. Boruski, who came from Des Moines, have taken quarters 16, A row.

SIXTH CORPS AREA HEADQUARTERS.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Aug. 2, 1921.

Col. and Mrs. Stuart Heintzelman entertained with a dinner at Exmoor Country Club on July 16 in honor of Mrs. Charles Boling, of Columbia, Mo., and for Col. and Mrs. Frank M. Caldwell, Col. and Mrs. William D. Chitty, Lieut. Col. and Mmes. A. S. Cowan, Charles L. Willard, Col. and Mrs. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. John I. Marshall, Misses Dorothy Caldwell, Dorothy Heintzelman, Mercedes Burlinson and Majors W. Shutan and W. C. McChord. For the Ladies' Card Club on July 19 Mrs. Cromwell Stacey was hostess. Misses Florence Helmick, Dorothy Heintzelman, Mary and Lorna Chitty, Claire Jackson, Dorothy Caldwell and Mrs. Junius Gregory were hostesses at a progressive dinner given in their quarters on Tuesday.

Mrs. Preston entertained with a bridge party at the quarters of Mrs. Saunders on July 20. Mrs. C. Willard was hostess at a bridge luncheon at Exmoor Country Club for Mmes. Caldwell, Chitty, Cowan, Hughes, Saunders, Marshall, O'Connor, Heintzelman, MacFarland, Morgan and Miss Burlinson. Miss Dorothy Caldwell gave a bridge party in honor of Miss Florence Helmick, about to leave for Washington. On the same afternoon Mrs. Cromwell Stacey was hostess at bridge in honor of Mrs. Eli Helmick. On July 27 the members of the Ladies' Card Club gave a farewell party for Mrs. Eli Helmick, at which they presented Mrs. Helmick with a boudoir lamp. Miss Dorothy Heintzelman was hostess at bridge on Thursday in honor of Miss Florence Helmick.

Mrs. W. D. Chitty gave a tea on July 29 in honor of Mrs. Eli Helmick and Miss Burlinson. Mrs. Frank Caldwell and Mrs. A. S. Cowan assisted in the dining room. On Saturday Mrs. Hardenbergh entertained with a luncheon at the Exmoor Country Club in honor of Mrs. Helmick. On the same afternoon Mrs. E. S. Hughes was hostess at bridge for Mrs. Helmick.

On Aug. 1 Mrs. Caldwell gave a luncheon for Mrs. Helmick and Mrs. Saunders, and in the evening Mrs. Helmick, Miss Florence Helmick and Mr. George Helmick left by motor for Washington.

Mrs. Stuart Heintzelman and Mrs. Clark gave a beach supper Friday for Mrs. Charles Boling. The guests included Coles, and Mmes. Caldwell, Chitty, Willard, Blanchard, Messrs. and Mmes. John Sykes, John Marshall, Andrew MacCaughy, J. Foley, Misses Dorothy Heintzelman, Mary and Lorna Chitty, Dorothy Caldwell, Mercedes Burlinson, Majors Shutan and McChord.

CAMP FURLONG.

Columbus, N.M., Aug. 4, 1921.

Mrs. Seth Weld entertained Monday in honor of her sisters, Mmes. Castleman, Sympet and Shelton, with a tea. Tuesday Mrs. Homer Mason entertained the Tuesday Club at bridge; present, Mmes. Schoeffel, Tuohy, Holcombe, Forney, Johannes, Worthington, Daugherty, Misses Pile, Selbie, Ruth and Helen Schoeffel. Mrs. Weld entertained on Wednesday with a buffet supper for her sisters and Col. and Mrs. Schoeffel, Helen and Ruth Schoeffel and Captain Newell. Mrs. Leslie Forney entertained on Thursday with a luncheon for Miss Pile, of Los Angeles; Misses Ainsa, Selbie, Helen and Ruth Schoeffel. On Thursday Ruth Schoeffel entertained the Ladies' Card Club—Mmes. Johannes, Schoeffel, Holcombe, Maling, Forney, Tuohy, Callahan, the Misses Schoeffel, Selbie, Pile and Ainsa. On Friday morning Mrs. Weld's sisters resumed their auto trip en route to Dallas, Texas.

Capt. and Mrs. Forney entertained on Friday evening with cards for Col. and Mrs. Schoeffel, Capt. and Mrs. Mason, Lieut. and Mrs. Maling, Lieut. and Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Tuohy, Majors Hardman and H. L. Lieutenant Whitesides, jr., the Misses Ainsa, Pile, Selbie and Schoeffel.

Col. and Mrs. Schoeffel entertained Saturday evening for Captain Bresnahan, the camp adjutant, who left that evening on a month's leave for the purpose of taking unto himself a wife. A jolly party saw him off.

Mrs. Wright entertained with a children's party Saturday for her two sons, Harry and Willard. The guests were Katherine Johnson, Seth Weld, Elizabeth Sward, Margaret and Dick Ackerd and Boby Maling.

NORMOYLE QUARTERMASTER INTERMEDIATE DEPOT.

Camp Normoyle, Texas, Aug. 9, 1921.

Col. Francis Pope, Q.M.C., Chief of Motor Transportation Division, Office Q.M.G., paid an official visit to this post during the past week. Several dinner parties were given in honor of Colonel Pope's visit by officers stationed at Fort Sam Houston and this post.

Among ladies of the garrison who have gone away for the summer are Mrs. Harry Melton, who is visiting relatives in Wycliffe, Ky.; Mrs. Nathan W. Thomas to Niagara Falls, N.Y.; Mrs. Waldo Adams to Eugene, Ore.; Mrs. C. H. Aiken to San José, Calif., and Mrs. Stanleigh Megargee to Philadelphia, Pa.

Capt. Harry C. Snyder is visiting Paris, Texas, on a two months' leave. Capt. Hiram E. Tuttle is on a forty-five day leave, at his home near Rangeley Lakes, Me. Lieut. Oscar Fegan is on leave at Cloudcroft, N.M. Capt. Allen W. Pollitt, accompanied by Mrs. Pollitt, left Thursday on a forty-five day leave. They are motoring to Michigan.

A daughter was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Claude L. Gamble Aug. 3, 1921.

The dinner dances given by the Officers' Club every third Wednesday for officers of the garrison and their friends have been very largely attended despite the intensive heat this summer. It is expected to resume the monthly hops, beginning in October.

CAMP STEPHEN D. LITTLE.

Nogales, Ariz., Aug. 12, 1921.

Lieut. Col. Edward B. Mitchell, 48th Inf., who has been attached to the 25th Infantry for duty, arrived here a few days ago and has taken command of the camp and regiment. Colonel Mitchell has a distinguished career of twenty-two years in the Army, a large part of his service having been with negro troops. He served overseas with the 336th Infantry. Many of the older men of the regiment who served in the 24th Infantry before coming to the 25th recall Colonel Mitchell when he was with the organization, and are much pleased to find him on duty with the 25th. Capt. Guy D. Griggs arrived in camp last week and has been assigned to the medical detachment for duty. Mrs. Griggs and their son accompanied him.

Letters have been received from Capt. and Mrs. Harman P. Agnew, who left here some time ago for the Philippines. They

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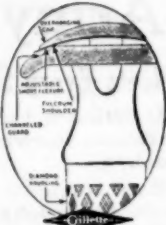


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report having had a pleasant voyage and on reaching Manila found things very much to their liking. Captain Agnew has been assigned to the howitzer company of the 31st Infantry. Major Percie C. Rentfro has left on a three months' leave. He intended joining Mrs. Rentfro and their daughter at Decatur, Ill. Proficiency tests for companies of the regiment have been held on the rifle range, the problems having been prepared under the direction of Major John C. Fairfax. The tests followed the regular season's combat firing, which took place last week.

CAMP STOTSENBERG.

Camp Stotsenburg, P.I., July 5, 1921.

Mrs. Bockoven had a table of bridge Thursday for Mmes. D. S. Perry, G. G. Ball and D. Sabini. Mrs. Edward H. Hicks and Miss Paula Hicks entertained the Artillery Bridge Club Friday morning. Mrs. Oscar A. Axelsson had bridge Thursday for Mmes. Going, Reese, Mann, Trimble, Robinson and Barriger and Miss Margaret Gates.

Capt. Robert McD. Graham sailed on the Warren Sunday for the Southern Islands. Major and Mrs. Edward H. Hicks had as their dinner guests Friday Capt. and Mrs. R. L. Hammond, Capt. and Mrs. Day, Miss Paula Hicks and Lieut. Edwin Johnson. Majors and Mmes. Herbert E. Mann, Otto Wagner and George W. Sliney and Lieut. F. V. Bockey will leave for China on the first available transportation. Major and Mrs. Edward H. Hicks had as house guests Thursday night Major and Mrs. J. C. H. Lee and Captain Fuller, of Manila. Mrs. G. C. Ball had a table of bridge for Brig. Gen. C. G. Treat and Capt. and Mrs. D. S. Perry.

Major and Mrs. Irwin B. March had Mrs. Harold W. Jones as a dinner guest Friday. Capt. and Mrs. Donald S. Perry were hosts at a dinner Friday for Mrs. Davies, Miss Margaret Davies, Lieuts. J. H. Phillips and Byron Davies. Major and Mrs. Otto Wagner had dinner Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Edward Anderson and Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Selwyn D. Smith. Lieut. and Mrs. Maurice Hicks entertained at dinner Saturday for Mrs. Harold W. Jones and Miss Wiggs. Major Chester C. Staples sailed on the Creole State on Sunday for Australia, Java and Borneo.

Capt. and Mrs. Donald S. Perry, Capt. and Mrs. Roscoe S. Parker and Capt. and Mrs. Donald D. Demarest were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Philip Sherwood on Saturday. Major and Mrs. H. W. Jones had a table of bridge Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Sima. Major T. G. M. Oliphant, Capt. H. L. Black, Lieuts. Hugh B. Waddell and William O. Martin sail on the Merritt this week for China. Lieutenant Waddell is in charge of the 9th Cavalry ball team, which, having won the championship of the islands, goes to China to play the 15th Infantry.

A dancing party was given at the Officers' Club Friday by the 24th Field Artillery. At ten p.m. the Artillery band marched to the club playing a rousing Artillery march. Ahead of them marched the guidon bearers of each battery, who placed the guidons at designated places in the room, which added much to the decorations. Then they sang a rousing Artillery song which elicited much applause and cheering, and then they marched back to their barracks.

The men of the Hospital Corps gave an elaborate dinner on July 4. The dining room was profusely decorated. Two barbecued pigs were served, as well as turkey with all the fixings, ice-cream, cake and punch. The officers and families present included Brig. Gen. Charles G. Treat, Capt. and Mrs. G. G. Ball, Majors and Mmes. H. W. Jones, H. F. Poole, F. C. Bockoven, I. B. March, Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Sima, D. Roach, D. W. Beddinger, Lieut. and Mrs. M. A. Hicks and Lieut. F. V. Bockey. Lieut. Maurice A. Hicks was the officer in charge.

Col. and Mrs. Edward Anderson, Major and Mrs. Otto Wagner and Lieut. and Mrs. Robert L. Freeman were dinner guests of Troop E on July 4. Major and Mrs. Herbert E. Mann, Miss Susie Mann, Capt. and Mrs. G. B. Guenther, Capt. and Mrs. H. B. Gibson and Mrs. Robert McD. Graham had dinner with Headquarters Troop the same day.

FORT CLAYTON.

Fort Clayton, C.Z., July 30, 1921.

Mrs. Robert W. Brown, wife of Captain Brown, 33d Inf., has returned after a visit of several months in the States. While away she visited Tennessee, Oklahoma and Arkansas. Mrs. Robert O. Ragsdale, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Ragsdale, and Mrs. John W. Rodman, wife of Lieutenant Rodman, also of the 33d, are to leave in a few days for the States to visit relatives.

Capt. George H. Blankenship has returned to the post after having spent a month's leave with his family at Columbus, Ga. Major and Mrs. S. J. Chamberlain left by the Army transport St. Mihel. They will spend a month visiting the Major's relatives in Kansas and those of Mrs. Chamberlain at Camp Dix.

The Tropical Breeze, organ of the 33d Infantry, in an editorial criticizing a soldier doing duty on the Canal Zone who wrote a letter complaining of what he claimed was the so-called detrimental effect of discipline, and endeavored to prove its derogatory effects upon himself, says: "To him it seems that discipline has no benefits and no place in the military service. He is so narrow that he cannot see that an army would not be an army without discipline, and that discipline is really no detriment to the man who conscientiously performs his duty and endeavors to avoid trouble. Evidently he has at some time been punished for an infraction of discipline and his obstinate nature is such that he cannot see the justice of the punishment inflicted. To him it seems an injustice, which he meets by taking an adverse attitude towards all forms of discipline, and he evidently now does not try to make himself a good soldier by submitting to necessary discipline." Lieut. Col. E. C. Abbott and Lieut. A. M. Taylor have arrived for duty with the 33d. Lieut. Donald Conry is another addition to the regiment. He is a member of the class of 1918, U.S. Military Academy, and served as aid to Major Gen. Charles S. Farnsworth when the latter was commandant of the Infantry School at Camp Benning.

CORREGIDOR NOTES.

Kindley Field, Corregidor, P.I., July 10, 1921.

New arrivals at the field include Capt. and Mrs. Idwal R. Edwards, Lieut. and Mrs. Neal Creighton and Lieut. C. J. Bettus. Captain Edwards relieves Lieutenant Dallas as garrison adjutant, Lieutenant Creighton commands the 17th Balloon Company and Lieutenant Bettus is assigned to the 2d Aero Squadron. Lieut. John E. Stanton, M.C., will act as assistant to Major Moreno, flight surgeon.

Capt. and Mrs. Ross Cole, Lieut. and Mrs. E. W. Franklin, Lieut. and Mrs. N. R. Wood and Lieutenants Patrick and Richter have been in China and Lieut. and Mrs. Ellicott in the Southern Islands. Mrs. R. G. Ervin has returned after spending three months traveling through China and Japan with her sister, Miss Nichols, who has gone back to Boston. Recent visitors at the field include Mrs. Shearer, the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Edwards, Miss Adams of Capt. and Mrs. Cole, and Mrs. Sherwood and Mrs. Hagelsteen, who stayed with Capt. and Mrs. Ervin.

Capt. and Mrs. Ervin entertained at a farewell dinner at the Army and Navy Club in honor of Major and Mrs. John P. Smith, formerly of Corregidor. They were also hosts for a party of forty at the Manila Polo Club tea dance on July 3, their guests including Major Gen. Leonard Wood and the members of his staff.

Capt. and Mrs. Ervin had a table for eighteen at the Topside Club dinner dance on July 8, entertaining in addition to the new arrivals in the Air Service garrison and their house guests Mrs. Sherwood and Mrs. Hagelsteen, Colonel Barth, Col. and Mrs. Hunter, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Casey, Capt. and Mrs. Wharton and Major and Mrs. Moreno.

A very successful dance was given for the enlisted men of the Air Service garrison at the Service Club on July 9. Mrs. Ervin and Mrs. Edwards acted as patronesses, and Miss Hall, Miss Fields and Miss Sloan, of the Army hostesses, came over from Manila, remaining for the week-end as guests of Capt. and Mrs. Ervin.



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